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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of the second annual survey of state school-finance legislation conducted by the Education Finance and Economics Program of the National Education Association's Research Unit. The report, the only comprehensive 50-state survey being conducted, has three major purposes: (1) to provide an annual snapshot of state legislative activity in school finance; (2) to serve as a reference guide for legislative language with regard to particular education-funding areas; and (3) to contribute to the development of a long-term database of school-finance legislation that will allow for trend studies and policy analysis. The study shows that the 1997 legislative session witnessed a watershed in the number and variety of bills passed, with most of the activity coming in special-purpose education programs, tax bases and taxation, and capital outlay. It was a strong fiscal year for most states, with appropriations of education surpassing growth in other state-spending categories. Increased funding was especially evident in elementary and secondary education in general, and in charter school programs in particular. New initiatives were also commonplace, with novel approaches being used to improve student achievement, early childhood education, and alternative education programs. Three tables provide summaries of state financing and legislation. (RJM)

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Introduction

This paper represents the results of the second annual survey of state school finance legislation conducted by the Education Finance and Economics Program of the Research Unit of the National Education Association.² Currently it represents the only comprehensive, fifty state survey being conducted. The report has three major purposes:

- To provide an annual snapshot of state legislative activity in school finance;
- To serve as a reference guide for legislative language with regard to particular education funding areas;
- To contribute to the development of a long-term database of school finance legislation that will allow for trend and policy analysis.

State school finance legislation has remained a primary force in shaping elementary and secondary education policy for over a century, dating to the beginnings of the common school

¹ The views expressed here are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the National Education Association.

² This survey builds upon the work of the author who previously conducted annual surveys of state school finance legislation for the 1994 and 1995 sessions. See, F.E.Crampton and T.N. Whitney, "State School Finance Litigation and Legislation, 1994: A Summary and an Analysis," in *School Finance Policy Issues in the States and Provinces: Annual Update 1995*, Carla Edlefson, editor, (A monograph of the Fiscal Issues, Policy and Education Finance Special Interest Group of the American Education Research Association. pp. 216-223. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University and P.R.O.B.E. (Policy Research for Ohio-Based Education), 1995; and F.E.Crampton and T.N. Whitney "State School Finance Litigation And Legislation, 1995: A Summary and an Analysis," in *School Finance Policy Issues, 1996: United States and Canadian Provinces*, Barbara Y. LaCost, editor, (A monograph of the Fiscal Issues, Policy and Education Finance Special Interest Group of the American Education Research Association. pp. 137-162, Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1996).

movement. Today funding schools equitably and efficiently still represents a challenge to state policymakers as evidenced by the number and variety of school finance bills passed.

This paper is divided into three sections. The first gives an overview of 1997 school finance legislation and compares it to the 1994-1996 legislative sessions. The second presents highlights of 1997 legislation, focusing on bills that reflect responses to national trends or, conversely, new directions. The final section presents conclusions and policy implication.

Overview of 1997 School Finance Legislation and Comparison to 1994-1996 Sessions

The 1997 legislative session ended with 441 bills passed and signed into law by the states' respective governors.³ The average number of bills passed per state was eight although the number ranged from a high of 36 bills in California to one in Wisconsin.⁴ See Table 1 for a state-by-state breakdown of the number of bills passed. Legislation covered the spectrum of school finance issues from reconfiguration of state aid, the single largest source of school funding, to financing of educational technology and capital outlay, also referred to as school infrastructure. This section of the report provides a broad overview of the types and number of bills passed, comparing the 1997 to the 1994-1996 sessions.

Bills from the 1997 legislative session have been divided into sixteen categories, as follows:

³ At the close of the 1997 legislative sessions (October, 1997; January, 1998), Lexis-Nexis searches of all school finance legislation that had been passed and signed into law by the state's governor were conducted.

⁴ It should be noted that Kentucky, which did not have a legislative session in 1997, had no bills passed.

- State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education;
- Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems;
- Lottery Funds Used for Education;
- Capital Outlay Funding;
- School Safety Funding;
- Special Education Funding;
- Technology Funding;
- Transportation Funding ;
- Charter School Funding;
- Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding;
- Special Purpose Education Program Funding ;
- Budgeting and Fiscal Management;
- Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding;
- Supplemental Revenues for School Districts;
- School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues;
- Other Education Funding Legislation.

Table 2 breaks down the number of bills by category followed by the number of states in which the particular type of legislation was passed. Thirty-two states, approximately two-thirds, passed legislation with regard to capital outlay funding and tax bases and taxation for education funding. In addition, around half of all states passed legislation in the following five funding areas: state aid; technology; special purpose education programs; budgeting and fiscal management; and school employee compensation and personnel issues. Of all categories, three distinguished themselves with most bills passed: special purpose education programs with 96; tax bases and taxation with 71; and capital outlay with 70. Table 3 contains abstracts of all bills with the corresponding bill numbers in a master table with sixteen sub-tables. Bills covering more than one category are cross-listed for easy reference; for example, a single piece of legislation may have provisions for state aid, capital outlay, and taxation. It would then be listed in three sub-tables. The sum of listings for all categories totals 533 because of cross-listing although only 441 bills were passed.

The 1997 legislative session saw explosive growth with regard to the number of bills related to education funding. For example, in 1996, only 260 bills were passed; in 1995, 212 bills were passed while in the 1994 session, 127 school finance bills became law.⁵ In 1997, fourteen of the sixteen categories of legislation witnessed an increase in the number of bills passed, the exceptions being special education funding and school safety funding which experienced slight declines. Between 1996 and 1997, some categories of legislation, such as capital outlay funding, technology funding, and school employee compensation and personnel issues, nearly doubled.

Although the classification scheme for categories of legislation has changed somewhat over time, comparisons over a four year period can be drawn in the following ten areas:

- State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education;
- Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems;
- Lottery Funds Used for Education;
- Capital Outlay Funding;
- School Safety Funding;
- Special Education Funding;
- Technology Funding;
- Transportation Funding;
- Charter School Funding;
- Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding.

Table 3 compares the number of bills by categories listed above for the 1994 through 1997 legislative sessions. Of these ten categories, four demonstrated sustained growth in the number of funding bills passed over this time period: capital outlay funding; technology funding; transportation funding, and charter school funding. The number of bills for capital outlay

⁵ F.E. Crampton, "Survey of State Education Finance Legislative Activity and Trends, 1994-1996," (A monograph of the UCEA Center for the Study of Education Finance, Manhattan, Kansas: University of Kansas, 1997).

funding grew from 18 in 1994 to 70 in 1997. In 1994, 4 bills were passed with regard to educational technology funding, increasing more than sevenfold to 29 in 1997. With regard to transportation funding, 5 bills were passed in 1994; in 1997, the number more than tripled to 17. Bills for charter school funding more than quadrupled from 3 in 1994 to 14 in 1997. (See Figure 1.) Enrollment increases as well as deferred maintenance and replacement may be fueling the number of funding bills passed in the areas of capital outlay and transportation. The influence of activity at the national level in the areas of educational technology and charter schools, as well as capital outlay, will be explored in the following section.

Highlights of 1997 School Finance Legislation

As mentioned previously, the 1997 legislative session saw a burst of activity with regard to the number of school finance bills signed into law. While every bill passed holds significance for the education of children in its respective state, it is beyond the scope of the report, much less this paper, to do justice to over 400 pieces of legislation. Instead this section captures highlights of the 1997 session, selecting a small number of noteworthy bills. Selections were made based upon three criteria: 1) Bills that represented a dramatic change in the direction of a state's school funding system; 2) Bills that represented a response to national trends; and 3) Bills that marked new initiatives for a state and the nation, possibly indicating the beginning of a new trend.

New Directions in State Funding Systems

In general, the category of state aid to elementary and secondary education saw substantial growth between 1997 and 1997, from 37 to 51 bills. A number of bills merely tweaked the existing systems. However, two states, Vermont and Wyoming, passed sweeping changes in the

way they fund K-12 education, and in both cases the legislation came as a result of state supreme court decisions overturning the existing funding. In 1995, the Wyoming state supreme court for the second time in sixteen years overturned the education funding system.⁶ In a ground-breaking decision, the court has required the state legislature to craft a new funding system that demonstrates a rational linkage between cost and level of education service provided. The court gave the legislature until the summer of 1997 to devise an acceptable funding system. In a special session, June, 1997, the legislature adopted a new formula which would subsequently be challenged by the plaintiffs later in the year. One of the concerns lay with a component of the formula, which if fully implemented during a planned phase-in period would result in a loss of funding for over one-third of Wyoming's school districts. Vermont's state supreme court decision overturning the state's funding system was handed down in February, 1997,⁷ and the legislature passed a new funding system in June of the same year. Vast disparities in local property wealth were at the heart of the litigation, and the legislature responded with the creation of a statewide education property tax to fund a foundation formula. Some local discretion is still allowed by a second tier, or equalized yield formula; this, however, also involves some statewide pooling of property taxes.

State Responses to National Trends

Over the past few years, national attention has been heightened in the areas of educational technology, capital outlay, and charter school funding. In 1995 and 1996, two federal reports, one

⁶ *Campbell County School District et al. v. Diana J. Ohman, et al.* 1995 WL 654524 (Wyo.) (1995).

⁷ *Amanda Brigham et al. v. State of Vermont*, 692 A.2d 384 No. 96-502 (Vt.) (1997).

from the U.S. Department of Education and the other from the U.S. Department of Commerce dealt with educational technology and connectivity issues.⁸ With regard to capital outlay, two reports released by the U.S. General Accounting Office in 1995, continue to generate interest at the federal and state legislative levels.⁹ All of these reports highlighted the critical importance of funding. Two bills passed by Congress, in 1994 and 1995, may have sparked greater interest in funding charter schools in state legislatures. In 1994, the Public Charter Schools Program was passed, providing federal funds for charter school start-up costs based upon a competitive application process.¹⁰ In 1995, Congress passed funding for a federal study of charter schools which has provided the first national snapshot of charter schools with the release of its first of four annual research reports in May of 1997.¹¹

States continue to respond to these trends in these areas with significant number of funding bills. During the 1997 legislative session, almost half or 22 of the states passed educational technology funding measures. There was a dramatic increase in the number of bills passed from

⁸ *KickStart Initiative: Connecting America's Communities to the Information Superhighway*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure, 1995); *Getting America's Students Ready for the 21st Century: Meeting the Technology Literacy Challenge*, (Washington, DC.: U.S. Department of Education, June 1996).

⁹ *School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools*, (Washington, DC.: U.S. General Accounting Office, February 1995); *School Facilities: America's Schools not Designed or Equipped for 21st Century*, (Washington, DC.: U.S. General Accounting Office, April 1995).

¹⁰ "Riley Announces \$17 Million in Support of Charter Schools," (<http://www.ed.gov/PressReleases/10-1996/charterntl.html>, 7/22/98).

¹¹ *A Study of Charter Schools: First Year Report*, RPP International and the University of Minnesota, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, May 1997).

the 1996 session, from 12 to 29. Four states--Louisiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Washington--created funding or grant programs dedicated to educational technology. New Mexico enacted the Educational Technology Equipment Act which provides for local school district debt and property taxation to acquire educational technology through lease purchase programs. Colorado and Virginia recognized the importance of funding professional development for staff to utilize technology effectively. In addition, Virginia funded a technology resource assistant for every elementary school in the state.

Between the 1996 and 1997 legislative sessions, capital outlay funding bills for elementary and secondary education nearly doubled from 41 to 70, with approximately two-thirds of the states passing legislation. Florida enacted the "SMART Schools Act," requiring school district to prepare 5 year work programs or plans with regard to their capital outlay budgets. Three states--Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia--passed legislation emphasizing the importance of financing energy conservation measures in new and existing school facilities. California passed six capital outlay bills designed to address the need for additional classrooms in the wake of 1996 legislation mandating smaller class sizes in the early elementary grades. In Oregon, the legislature enacted the Oregon School Bond Guaranty Act so that the state treasurer may grant certificates of qualification to eligible school districts. These certificates pledge full faith and credit of the state to guaranty school district bonds.

With regard to charter school funding, 12 states passed 14 bills in 1997. Arizona's legislation increased the base support level for charter schools as well as increasing aid for handicapped students and construction. Nevada and Pennsylvania passed legislation enabling the establishment of charter schools and the structure for funding them. In Utah, the legislature established a charter school task force to study charter schools and issue a report.

New Initiatives for States and the Nation

While some members of the U.S. Congress favor consolidation of existing targeted funding programs for elementary and secondary education into broad block grants, state legislatures passed a record number of bills funding special purpose education funding programs, with 96 bills passed in 1997, more than twice the number of the 1996 session. Special purpose funding programs, also called categorical or targeted programs, have historically played an important role in achieving focused educational policy goals at the state and federal levels (Break 1980).¹² While a number of bills passed in 1997 represent fairly traditional areas, such as vocational-technical, driver's, and physical education, others stand out individually or as clusters as new initiatives. Three clusters in particular emerged: funding bills aimed at improving student achievement; funding bills addressing early childhood education; and funding bills broadening student access to alternative education.

Seven states--Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, Utah, and Virginia--passed legislation aimed at improving student achievement through a number of mechanisms. Arkansas passed two bills, one that would establish a state Education Excellence Trust Fund and a second that funds an Advanced Placement Incentive Program. The Colorado legislature approved funding so that students could compete in national academic student competitions. Louisiana and Virginia both passed legislation to fund summer school programs; in Virginia, such programs will focus on enrichment whereas Louisiana's purpose will be remediation. The Texas legislature approved

¹² Please note that special education funding, i.e., funding for programs for the developmentally disabled, represents another category of special purpose education funding but is separate for the purposes of this survey.

funding of an early high school graduation scholarship program, and Utah passed state funding for an extended school year program. While the above measures represent incentives for school districts to improve student achievement, Nevada chose another direction, that of sanctions, with funding for the institution of an academic probation program for schools who receive an unfavorable evaluation by the state department of education.

The second cluster of bills addressed funding of early childhood education by four states--Arkansas, California, Connecticut, and Hawaii. Arkansas created and funded an Early Childhood Commission through the state department of education while Connecticut took a collaborative approach, creating an interagency early child care and education system. In California, the legislature extended the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act 5 years. Hawaii established an Early Intervention Trust Fund for the provision of services to infants and toddlers.

A number of states, five in total--Arizona, Illinois, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Oregon--passed funding legislation for alternative education programs, broadly defined as educational programs and/or schools designed to meet the needs of students who have experience difficulty adapting and succeeding in a more traditional school setting. In Arizona legislation, the needs of homeless children with regard to alternative education settings were recognized while in Oregon legislation, a two year pilot program for disruptive students was established and funded. Illinois passed a funding bill to enable alternative schools to offer work-based learning and community service work for academic credit as part of the curriculum. In North Carolina, the legislature clarified that teachers assigned and funded for alternative learning programs may not be deployed for other purposes. The Oklahoma legislature established and funded Alternative Education Academy Grants. One might argue that both early childhood education and alternative education legislation are also geared toward improving student academic success. Early childhood education

lays the foundation for academic success while alternative education assists students experiencing academic difficulties for a range of reason to access programs more attuned to their needs.

Conclusions and Policy Implications

The 1997 legislative session may prove to be a watershed year for elementary and secondary education funding due in large part to the sheer number and variety of bills passed. One may hypothesize why such tremendous growth took place. Is it an indication of a continuing, increasing interest on the part of state legislatures in education and funding, for example, in issues such as student achievement, educational technology, and capital outlay? It is also possible that the increased number of bills reflects, at least in part, a robust economy where more revenues are available to states. Overall, 1997 was a strong fiscal year for states with revenues outpacing projections and record level year end balances in state treasuries.¹³ In addition, appropriations for education outpaced the growth for other state spending categories.¹⁴ On the other hand, with regard to some legislative action it may represent a lack of confidence in the ability of schools and districts ability to educate all children. Targeting or special purpose funding is a case in point. It may represent the sincere desire of a legislature to focus attention and dollars on a particular educational program, or it may represent the legislature's believe that without attaching strings the funding may not be used for the designated educational purpose by schools and districts. All of these are important education policy questions, and the answer to all of them may be yes. For better or worse, state legislature's interest in education seems to be intensifying.

¹³ "State Budget Actions 1997," (National Conference of State Legislatures, <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/fiscal/sba97sum.htm>, 7/25/98).

¹⁴ *Id.*

Table 1
1997 State School Finance Legislation Totals by State
(Number of bills passed)

Alabama	9	Montana	17
Alaska	6	Nebraska	8
Arizona	13	Nevada	14
Arkansas	30	New Hampshire	11
California	36	New Jersey	2
Colorado	7	New Mexico	15
Connecticut	6	New York	9
Delaware	3	North Carolina	5
Florida	5	North Dakota	12
Georgia	7	Ohio	3
Hawaii	8	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	7	Oregon	19
Illinois	13	Pennsylvania	2
Indiana	5	Rhode Island	3
Iowa	3	South Carolina	3
Kansas	3	South Dakota	8
Kentucky (no legislative session)	0	Tennessee	5
Louisiana	16	Texas	13
Maine	9	Utah	11
Maryland	12	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	3	Virginia	17
Michigan	16	Washington	6
Minnesota	4	West Virginia	3
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	1
Missouri	5	Wyoming	4

TOTAL	441
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Table 2

1997 School Finance Legislation Totals by Category

<u>Type of Legislation</u>	<u>Number of Bills</u>	<u>Number of States</u>
State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education	51	27
Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems	6	5
Lottery Funds Used for Education	4	4
Capital Outlay Funding	70	32
School Safety Funding	3	2
Special Education Funding	18	12
Technology Funding	29	22
Transportation Funding	17	14
Charter School Funding	14	12
Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding	71	32
Special Purpose Education Program Funding	96	28
Budgeting and Fiscal Management	44	24
Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding	10	8
Supplemental Revenues for School Districts	10	10
School Employee Compensation and Personnel Issues	47	23
Other Education Funding Legislation	43	27
Total	533	

Table 3: 1997 School Finance Legislation

Table 3.1: State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Reallocates a portion of payments made by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the state in lieu of ad valorem taxes to the Madison County school district and the City of Huntsville School District for education purposes. H.B. 9
Alaska	Repeals certain state funds, accounts, boards, limitations, and programs related to those funds and accounts for community school grants. H.B. 103 Relates to attendance at a public school on a part-time basis. H.B. 158 (Cross listed in 3.16)
Arizona	Relates to school finance. H.B. 2119 Relates to omnibus reconciliation bill regarding education; adjusts charter school transport support level; increases base school support level; increases Group B (handicapped, etc.) student aid; adds aid to charter schools for construction; doubles cap on administrative expenses from School Capital Equity Fund; continues to defer state aid deduction for BIA charter school funding, cuts transportation support level requirement. S.B. 1004 (Cross listed in 3.4, 3.6, 3.8, and 3.9) Amends the self-repeal date of the Legislature's "ABC" school finance act of 1997 to extend the date to a date six months after the court ruling; forbids the state Board of School Capital Facilities entering after the ruling into any obligation not related to a preliminary approval given before the final court ruling. S.B. 1009 (Cross listed in 3.4) Relates to taxation; relates to State limitation on homeowner property taxes; relates to additional State aid to school districts; provides definition. S.B. 1088 (Cross listed in 3.10) Relates to public finances. S.B. 1153
Arkansas	Clarifies which students may be counted for average daily membership by local school districts; includes students who reside in the district but are enrolled in the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. H.B. 1053

Table 3.1. State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arkansas (continued)	Establishes statutory requirements for local school districts to receive isolated funding. H.B. 1624 Amends or repeals various codified and uncoded sections of the Equitable School Finance System Act of 1995. S.B. 545
California	Provides that, commencing with the 1990-91 fiscal year and each fiscal year through the 1995-96 fiscal year, for any school district that does not maintain the number of instructional minutes for a particular grade level that the school district maintained for the 1982-83 fiscal year, as adjusted to comply with the maximum instructional day allowed for kindergarten, that school district is not subject to a reduction to its base revenue limit, as specified. A.B. 167 Requires school districts unified effective July 1, 1997, which have an average daily attendance in the 1996-97 fiscal year of more than 1,500 units, calculate base revenue limit to include a calculation based on equalization adjustment amounts of component districts of the newly unified district for the 1996-97 fiscal year. Provides that adjustment amounts be derived from calculations made pursuant to specified statutes. Authorizes certain districts to reduce class size at specified sites. S.B. 550 (Cross listed in 3.16) Deletes the provisions regarding the alternative way for calculating days of attendance and would instead, effective July 1, 1998, make one-time adjustments to the revenue limits per unit of average daily attendance. Relates to existing law providing that in a county office of education of school district that calculates days of attendance in an alternative manner specified, certain pupil absences are not deemed absences. Repeals this provision. S.B. 727
Colorado	Relates to financing of public schools; includes a 1% inflation increase in funding for the 1997-98 budget year and an increase in funding for school districts with at-risk pupils; and makes an appropriation. H.B. 1249 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Connecticut	Implements the Governor's budget recommendations concerning priority school districts. S.B. 1041
Idaho	Relates to the public school income fund. H.B. 175
Illinois	Amends the School Code. Treats as a full day of attendance for State Aid formula purposes a day of partial attendance resulting from adverse weather conditions that delay the start of the school day. S.B. 245

Table 3.1: State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Iowa	Extends the regular program district cost guarantee for school districts for two years; provides an effective date. S.B. 189
Michigan	Provides zero budget for School Aid for fiscal year 1997-98. H.B. 4299 Provides for appropriation and transfer of certain amounts to the State School Aid Fund for payment of Durant claims from the Budget Stabilization Fund; relates to school districts and intermediate school districts; requires each board of a school district to hold a public meeting to discuss how the funds are to be used. H.B. 5083 Makes appropriations to aid in the support of the public schools and the intermediate school districts of the state; makes appropriations for certain related educational purposes; provides for the disbursement of the appropriations; supplements the school aid fund by the levy and collection of certain taxes; prescribes the powers and duties of The State Board of Education, certain state departments, boards and officials; prescribes penalties. H.B. 5229, H.B. 5230, H.B. 5234, H.B. 5235, H.B. 5370 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Minnesota	Relates to education; relates to kindergarten through grade 12; provides for general education; relates to special programs; relates to lifework development; relates to education organization, cooperation and facilities; relates to education excellence, academic performance, education policy issues, libraries, technology, state agencies; relates to school bus safety; relates to tax deduction and credit; appropriates money. H.B. 1 (special session) (Cross listed in 3.4, 3.7, 3.10, and 3.11) Repeals the reduction in pupil unit counting for fiscal 1998 and later years, and retains the basic revenue formula allowance for 1997 for subsequent fiscal years. Repeals the appropriation limits for K-12 education for fiscal years 1998 and 1999. Same as H3, H4, H38, H63, H68, H71, H76, H79, H80, H198, S3, S7-10, S13, S14, S24, S84. H.B. 1
Montana	Increases the basic entitlement and the per-ANB entitlement for public schools in fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999; appropriates funds for direct state aid and guaranteed tax base aid; provides aid to schools for technology acquisition, textbooks, library materials, etc. H.B. 47 (Cross listed in 3.7)

Table 3.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nebraska	Relates to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act; redefines terms; changes provisions relating to reports and certification of aid. L.B. 713 (Cross listed in 3.10)
	Relates to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act; changes and eliminates provisions relating to calculation and disbursement of state aid to schools; eliminates a provision relating to the aggregate school tax. L.B. 806 (Cross listed in 3.10)
	Relates to finance; adopts the Nebraska Elementary and Secondary School Finance Authority Act. L.B. 809
Nevada	Relates to children's public school education; revises provisions regarding distribution of money to school districts; increases local fees; provides for more parental involvement in truancy cases; makes other changes. A.B. 376 (Cross listed in 3.11)
New Jersey	Restores State aid in the 1997-98 school to school districts with administrative penalties in the 1996-97 school year; appropriates a specified amount of funds. A.B. 2741
New Mexico	Relates to education; amends and enacts certain sections of the Public School Finance Act to abolish certain size adjustment units; provides for at-risk student program units for special education indices; establishes program units for special education ancillary service programs. H.B. 215 (Cross listed in 3.6)
	Relates to education; provides for the distribution of instructional material funds directly to local school boards, state institutions and adult basic education centers; amends sections of the Public School Code. S.B. 8
New York	Provides for the calculation and payment of aid to education for 1997-1998 state fiscal year and enacts "The Welfare Reform Act of 1997". S.B. 5788
North Dakota	Relates to foundation aid after reorganization, open enrollment, school buses, tax levy decisions, special reserve fund and more. H.B. 1146 (Cross listed in 3.8, 3.10, 3.12, and 3.13)

Table 3.1: State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
North Dakota (continued)	Relates to the supplemental payments to high school districts. H.B. 1393 Relates to per student payments, the school district equalization factor, land tax levy limitations in school districts. S.B. 2338 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Oklahoma	Relates to schools and to the state aid formula; changes the date for the determination of school districts transportation supplement data; relates to property taxation. H.B. 1343 (Cross listed in 3.8 and 3.10)
Oregon	Relates to finance; modifies calculation of State School Fund grant for certain school districts; directs distribution of sum to education service districts from State School Fund; limits amount per student distributed from State School Fund for certain school districts; allows grant to school districts for costs of placing children with disabilities in out-of-state schools; establishes Out-of-State Disabilities Placement Education Fund. H.B. 2192 (Cross listed in 3.6) Relates to school finance; modifies calculation of weighted average daily membership for purpose of State School Fund distribution. S.B. 355 Relates to the state's financial administration; appropriates money from the General Fund to the Department of Education for State School Fund; appropriates money from the General Fund to the Department of Education for grants to school districts for classroom needs; establishes maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery funds; limits amounts, combined with local revenue, that may be distributed from State School Fund; declares an emergency, effective July 1, 1997. S.B. 5519 (Cross listed in 3.10 and 3.11)
South Dakota	Clarifies payment of state aid to education by defining which schools are included in computation of average daily membership; repeals the waiver of tuition for nonresident students. S.B. 24 (Cross listed in 3.13)
Texas	Relates to public school finance, including the abolition of the Foundation School Budget Committee. S.B. 1873
Utah	Relates to public education; provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the State contribution of the maintenance and operation portion of the Act not to exceed \$ 1,344,401,192; establishes the value of the weighted pupil unit at \$ 1,791; establishes distribution formulas; provides a \$ 26,358,000 appropriation for school building aid. H.B. 2

Table 3.1: State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Vermont	Reduces reliance on property taxes to fund education, replaces the foundation system with a system that provides a general state support grant to each school district and equalizes school district financial capabilities in order to provide an equal educational opportunity to each child in the state. H.B. 527 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Virginia	Provides that from such funds as may be appropriated, sufficient funds shall be provided to hold all school divisions harmless by providing certain drop out prevention conditions; requires that the Board of Education develop and implement by July 1, 1996, a funding mechanism to ensure that no school board is penalized in its state funding for reducing the drop out rate in its local school division. H.B. 1525
Wyoming	Relates to school district organization; eliminates county planning committees for organization of school districts; provides for additional duties of district boundary boards for organization of school districts; provides for adjustment of foundation program to compensate for resources lost and expenses incurred as a result of new organization of school districts; provides for termination of teacher contracts when school districts are combined. S.B. 44 (Cross listed in 3.15)
	Relates to School Finance; eliminates district retention of amounts by which district local resources exceed the Foundation Program guarantee. S.B. 152

Table 3.2: Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Maine	Resolves to direct the State Board of Education to study the school funding formula. H.B. 1344
Maryland	Establishes a Task Force to study and make recommendations on the education of homeless children, including implementation of Federal laws regarding education of homeless children, and the funding of educational alternatives for homeless children; provides for the membership of the Task Force. H.B. 697
Oklahoma	Requires Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics to solicit proposals and award grants for certain pilot projects and determine certain criteria; relates to secondary and postsecondary vocational-technical schools; establishes an Advisory council to study proposed projects; allows Council to establish final student eligibility and approve curriculum as well as setting academic standards; provides for student transportation. S.B. 1 (Cross listed in 3.8 and 3.11)
Pennsylvania	Relates to the public school system, private and parochial schools. Provides for the establishment of charter schools. Provides for powers and duties of the Secretary of Education. Establishes an appeals process and a state charter school appeal board. Provides for payments to charter schools. Requires certain reports and recommendations. Provides for a feasibility study relating to the establishment of a Pennsylvania Science Partnership Program. S.B. 123 (Cross listed in 3.9)
Utah	Relates to public education; creates a centennial charter schools task force; provides for membership; provides duties and for an interim report; provides for a \$ 24,500 appropriation. H.B. 389 (Cross listed in 3.9) Creates the Public Education Computer Technology Task Force; provides for membership; delineates responsibilities and procedures; makes an appropriation; establishes a reporting date and a repeal date. S.B. 15 (Cross listed in 3.7)

Table 3.3: Lottery Funds Used for Education

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	Prescribes the guidelines for the expenditure of Lottery funds allocated to public schools; revises provisions regarding the establishment of school advisory councils. S.B. 1992 (Cross listed in 3.16)
Idaho	Deletes the prohibition against imposing state or local taxes upon prizes awarded by the State Lottery; provides an appropriation of state income taxes on Lottery prizes for county juvenile probation services and for substance abuse programs in the public schools; provides when income taxes will be imposed on lottery prizes, provides that lottery prizes under \$ 600 shall not be subject to the state income tax; provides procedures for withholding of income tax. H.B. 347
Illinois	Repeals an Article of the Capital Development Board Act relating to school construction and debt service grants, and amends the State Finance Act incident thereto. Authorizes the CDB to make grants to school districts for school construction projects. Revises State Board of Education member qualifications. Also amends the Illinois Education Labor Relations Act. Increases cigarette and telecommunications taxes; amends the Riverboat Gambling Act. H.B. 452 (Cross listed in 3.4, 3.10, and 3.15)
Louisiana	Specifies police jury as local governing authority to levy additional riverboat fee in Bossier Parish; relates to gambling; relates to local finance; provides that proceeds are to be apportioned to pay for roads, schools, police and certain youth services. H.B. 2269

Table 3.4: Capital Outlay Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Makes appropriations from the Education Trust Fund for the fiscal year ending 09/30/1998 for capital outlay purposes for the replacement of or repairs to schools damaged by fires or natural disasters; specifies schools, boards, and amounts. H.B. 65
	Provides for the purchase of equipment or electrical equipment by schools or teachers with funds allocated by the local board of education. Establishes other provisions relating to materials and supplies. H.B. 69
	Makes appropriations for the support, maintenance and development of public education in Alabama, for debt service, and capital outlay for the fiscal year ending 9/30/97. H.B. 125
	Provides that any local board of education receiving hold harmless funds may use part or all of its capital outlay allowance to pay for the additional costs of any salary increase mandated by the Legislature and not covered by an adjustment to the hold harmless allowance. S.B. 54 (Cross listed in 3.15)
Alaska	Relates to the definition of certain state receipts; eliminates the authority of a department to award a grant to a recipient other than the one named in the appropriation; establishes the School Construction Account. S.B. 55
Arizona	Relates to the State Board for School Capital Facilities, the School Capital Equity Fund, disbursements and repayments; relates to the Assistance to Build Classrooms Fund; relates to authorization of school district revenue bonds. H.B. 2114
	Provides that an accommodation school also means a school that provides educational services to homeless children or alternative education programs; relates to the State Board for Charter Schools; provides that a school district that sponsors a charter school is not eligible to include charter school pupils in its student count for purposes of computing an increase in its capital outlay revenue limit or the revenue control limit used to determine the maximum budget increase. H.B. 2162 (Cross listed in 3.9 and 3.11)

Table 3.4. Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona (continued)	Relates to omnibus reconciliation bill regarding education; adjusts charter school transport support level; increases base school support level; increases Group B (handicapped, etc.) student aid; adds aid to charter schools for construction; doubles cap on administrative expenses from School Capital Equity Fund; continues to defer state aid deduction for BIA charter school funding, cuts transportation support level requirement. S.B. 1004 (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.6, 3.8, and 3.9)
	Amends the self-repeal date of the Legislature's "ABC" school finance act of 1997 to extend the date to a date six months after the court ruling; forbids the state Board of School Capital Facilities entering after the ruling into any obligation not related to a preliminary approval given before the final court ruling. S.B. 1009 (Cross listed in 3.1)
Arkansas	Appropriates funds for paying surety bond premiums for State, Counties, Municipalities and Public Schools participating in a blanket surety bond program. H.B. 1269
	Streamlines the process for the use of private funds in public construction projects. H.B. 1931
	Relates to the financing of energy conservation measures by school districts. H.B. 1934
	Provides for additional security for the payment of bonds of a school district. H.B. 2117
	Provides that school districts shall not lose additional state funding as a result of refunding outstanding bonds at lower rates of interest. H.B. 2156 (Cross listed in 3.12)
California	Relates to various educational institutions; relates to distance learning systems; makes an appropriation for equipment capital improvement. S.B. 593 (Cross listed in 3.7)
California	Requires the State Allocation Board to require school districts whose projects are funded on or after July 1, 1998, to annually certify that the school plan has been prepared and implemented a plan for major maintenance, repair, and replacement needs for the project. Requires that the plan to include specified provisions, be available for public inspection, and be updated each fiscal year as part of the school district's annual budget process. A.B. 553 (Cross listed in 3.12)

Table 3.4: Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	Requires the Department of General Services to pass on an alteration or reconstruction of, or addition to, any public school building, and for a design professional, as defined to include a licensed architect, licensed structural engineer or licensed civil engineer, to examine and report on any alteration of a public school building, when the estimated cost exceeds \$ 25,000. A.B. 611 Requires the identification by grade level of all available teaching stations in schools in the school district that serve kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 6, inclusive. Also provides that, in the 1997-98 fiscal year, for the purposes only of determining eligibility for funding under a specified provision of the Class Size Reduction Facilities Funding Program, a school district is not required to count the number of teaching stations at schoolsites leased to outside agencies. A.B. 670 Authorizes the State Board of Education to grant a waiver to school districts that cannot provide the facilities for class size reduction. Requires districts requesting a waiver to submit, as specified, a comprehensive plan to mitigate the facilities impact of class size reduction. Permits school districts receiving the waiver to receive Option One funding. A.B. 751 Requires rules, regulations, and guidelines to permit reimbursement for interest paid by contractors on private sector debt financing for the purchase, lease purchase, repair, or renovation of child care and development facilities owned or leased by contractors providing center-based care. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to adopt regulations requiring contractors to demonstrate that the amount of interest paid in a year on private sector debt financing not exceed a specified. A.B. 848 Relates to the authorization to approve requests from school districts for the waiver of Field Act provisions requiring approval of plans and relating to structural safety, and specifies that any waiver granted on or before 9/30/96 is extended until 9/30/97; the bill extends that waiver authority to 9/30/2000. Also changes the repeal date of the provisions authorizing the waivers to 9/30/2000. S.B. 708

Table 3.4. Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Colorado	Expands the school district Special Building Fund to allow moneys in the fund to be used for acquiring, as well as constructing, a building and for purchase and installation of instructional and information technology; specifies that purchase of such technology includes expenditures for software and staff training related to the new technology. H.B. 1200 (Cross listed in 3.7)
Connecticut	Authorizes grant commitments for the 1997 School Building Project Priority List to grant exceptions to certain statutory and regulatory requirements for some existing projects. H.B. 6707 Concerns computerized information sharing, the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund, early retirement, school construction, state buildings, nursing home loans, executive and legislative councils and commissions, and appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1997, 1998 and 1999. S.B. 3004
Delaware	Relates to limitation on amount of bonds that may be issued. S.B. 13
Florida	Creates the "SMART Schools Act"; requires school districts to prepare facilities 5-year work programs before adopting their annual capital outlay budgets; provides for effort index grants for school district facilities work program projects; revises measures that qualify as energy conservation measures; establishes SMART Schools Small County Assistance Program for fiscal year 1998-1999; requires standards for relocatables and provides guidelines. H.B. 17
Georgia	Relates to elementary, secondary, and adult education, so as to provide for State Board of Education policies relating to facilities which are historical landmarks. Provides for use of capital outlay funds for facilities registered as historic landmarks under certain conditions. S.B. 21 Relates to contracts and purchases by public schools. Exempts certain energy cost savings measures from certain spending limits. S.B. 301
Illinois	Amends the State Finance Act. Creates the Temporary Relocation Expenses Revolving Grant Fund in the State Treasury. Authorizes the State Board of Education to distribute loan and grant moneys appropriated from that Fund to school districts for temporary relocation expenses incurred due to natural or man-made disasters when superintendent finds school building is unsafe, unsanitary, or unfit for occupancy. Makes other provisions, requirements, and limitations. H.B. 898

Table 3.4. Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Illinois (continued)	Repeals an Article of the Capital Development Board Act relating to school construction and debt service grants, and amends the State Finance Act incident thereto. Authorizes the CDB to make grants to school districts for school construction projects. Revises State Board of Education member qualifications. Also amends the Illinois Education Labor Relations Act. Increases cigarette and telecommunications taxes; amends the Riverboat Gambling Act. H.B. 452 (Cross listed in 3.3, 3.10, and 3.15)
Iowa	Relates to the increase in the school district physical plant and equipment levy. S.B. 531
Maine	Increases the funding for school construction. H.B. 184 Authorizes a general fund bond issue in a specified amount to fund capital expenses for vocational high schools. H.B. 413 Authorizes a general fund bond issue in a specified amount to address federal and state accessibility and public safety issues. S.B. 612
Maryland	Alters the limitation on the maximum school facilities surcharge that may be imposed on dwelling units in Prince George's County; specifies that the payment of the school facilities surcharge does not eliminate the authority to apply a test concerning the adequacy of public school facilities under the adequate public facility ordinance of the County. H.B. 938 (Cross listed in 3.10) Sets priorities for State spending so as to preserve existing neighborhood and agricultural, natural, and rural resources; establishes priority funding areas in the State; provides that State agencies may not approve projects which are not in priority funding areas after a certain date; requires the Maryland Office of Planning to establish a process for the review of projects; requires municipal corporations to assist counties to finance school construction. S.B. 389
Michigan	Allows schools to enter into installment contracts when purchasing certain items; permits school districts to enter into contracts to purchase telecommunications services and related equipment; permits school districts to enter into contracts for the purchases of school buses; further states that contracts to purchase school buses shall not exceed 6 years, which is the useable life of a bus. H.B. 4827 (Cross listed in 3.7 and 3.8)

Table 3.4: Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Minnesota	Relates to education; relates to kindergarten through grade 12; provides for general education; relates to special programs; relates to lifework development; relates to education organization, cooperation and facilities; relates to education excellence, academic performance, education policy issues, libraries, technology, state agencies; relates to school bus safety; relates to tax deduction and credit; appropriates money. H.B. 1 (special session) (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.7, 3.10, and 3.11)
Missouri	Allows school districts to transfer money from their teachers' and incidental funds to their capital projects fund to repay guaranteed energy savings performance contracts if the contracts do not require payments until equivalent amounts of energy savings have been realized. H.B. 604 (Cross listed in 3.15) Allows financially stressed school districts to place proceeds from sales of property in capital projects of incidental fund. S.B. 310
Montana	Authorizes school district trustees to capitalize the School Building Reserve Fund in an amount equal to 5 years of levy revenue; limits use of loan proceeds for statutorily authorized projects. H.B. 25 Authorizes the trustees of a school district to enter into a contract with the trustees of any school district within the county or with any school district in an adjoining school district to issue bonds for the joint construction of a facility; clarifies the interlocal agreements law to include a reference to joint bonding authority. H.B. 263 Specifies that ballots for certain school bond elections must be made available; requires that certain notices be published in a newspaper of general circulation. H.B. 501 (Cross listed in 3.12) Authorizes the Board of Investments to obligate funds to acquire real property or construct a school facility if the acquisition or construction does not exceed twenty percent of the square footage of the existing real property improvements and is approved by the qualified voters of the district. Increases the term of an obligation from 5 to 10 fiscal years. S.B. 207 Relates to the school district determining whether architectural services are necessary. S.B. 370

Table 3.4. Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nevada	Relates to the financing of school construction; increases the limitation on the population of school districts authorized to request the imposition of a tax on residential construction to construct, remodel and make additions to school buildings; increases the maximum amount of such tax that may be imposed. A.B. 198 (Cross listed in 3.10)
	Revises provisions governing financing of school facilities; relates to education; revises provisions governing the review of plans for school facilities; authorizes school districts to lease school facilities; creates the committee to oversee the construction and repair of school facilities; authorizes the issuance of certain bonds under certain circumstances without an election; specifies the provision of school facilities is a fundamental purpose of the Community Redevelopment Law. A.B. 353
	Relates to counties; authorizes a board of county commissioners to expend county money to construct, reconstruct, improve or repair recreational or cultural facilities on the property of a school district located within the county. S.B. 46
	Relates to financial administration; authorizes the use of money in the State Permanent School Fund to guarantee certain bonds issued by school districts. S.B. 468
New Hampshire	Increases aid for kindergarten programs; establishes a kindergarten construction program; and makes a bonded appropriation for the construction program. H.B. 50 (Cross listed in 3.11)
	Establishes a Legislative Committee to study issues relating to revising the School Building Aid System, including revenue sources such as real estate transfer tax. H.B. 230
	Establishes restrictions in building aid for conversion of area schools to cooperative school districts; provides that an increase or decrease in grades being offered by a cooperative school district may be accomplished by amending its arrangement or articles of agreement. H.B. 436
	Authorizes grants for the renovation and construction of regional vocational education centers. H.B. 700
New Mexico	Relates to public schools; increases to four years the amount of time a property tax may be imposed for capital improvements in a school district; amends sections of the Public School Capital Improvement Act. H.B. 224 (Cross listed in 3.10)

Table 3.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Mexico (continued)	Relates to the change of purpose regarding a 1995 general fund capital appropriation. H.B. 980
New York	Authorizes the creation of a State debt in the amount of \$ 2,400,000,000; enacts the School Facility Health and Safety Bond Act of 1997; provides for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, 1997. A.B. 8642
North Carolina	Allows local school boards to enter into operational leases of real and personal property for use as school buildings and for the review and approval of certain leases by boards of county commissioners and the local government commission. S.B. 71
Ohio	Creates the Ohio School Facilities Commission, transfers responsibility for the Classroom Facilities Assistance Law, exempts from prevailing wage law public improvements and construction undertaken by school districts and educational service centers and makes an appropriation. S.B. 102
Oklahoma	Relates to public finance; relates to the disposal of obsolete equipment; authorizes the transfer of obsolete and surplus equipment to public school districts without compensation. S.B. 362
Oregon	Authorizes education service districts to create county education bond districts consisting of the counties within their boundaries; requires two-thirds of component school districts to approve such a formation; limits the duration of county education bond districts. H.B. 2354
	Creates the Oregon School Bond Guaranty Act; allows the State Treasurer to pledge, through certificate of qualification, full faith and credit of state to guaranty any bond of school district, education service district, or community college district; allows the district to request certification; specifies that the State Treasurer may prescribe procedures and standards for districts to qualify for and to maintain qualification for certificate. H.B. 3556

Table 3.4. Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oregon (continued)	Relates to educational facilities; allows Superintendent of Public Instruction for enroll students who are not residents of Oregon at facilities for deaf and blind; establishes Educational Facilities Fund. S.B. 297 (Cross listed in 3.11) Extends sunset date for equipment donation tax credit to January 1, 2004; expands types of educational institutions for which donation of equipment may be claimed as credit to include public prekindergarten through grade 12 educational institutions. S.B. 1147
South Dakota	Relates to the allowance for the purchase of certain items out of a school district's capital outlay fund. H.B. 1077
Tennessee	Provides for specific funding for technology equipment and necessary associated school infrastructure improvements, in addition to BEP funding. S.B. 969 (Cross listed in 3.7) Allows use of portion of BEP non-class component capital outlay funds for funding of school bonds. S.B. 1884
Utah	Relates to State buildings; relates to preventive maintenance; relates to school facility maintenance; relates to roads and transportation maintenance. H.B. 3
Washington	Relates to school facility remodeling and maintenance; authorizes school levies for periods not exceeding 4 years for such purposes. H.B. 2011 (Cross listed in 3.10)
West Virginia	Relates to School Building Authority. Empowers authority to administer federal funds for the improvement and construction of schools. S.B. 532
Wyoming	Relates to school capital construction; requires the state superintendent of public instruction to submit proposed standards for the adequacy of school facilities by a specified date. S.B. 111

Table 3.5: School Safety Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California	Expresses various findings and declarations of the Legislature relating to community policing. Establishes the Community Policing and Mentoring for School Safety Pilot Program, to be administered by the State Department of Education. Provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction would award 2 year grants to the ABC Unified School Districts and the Downey Unified School District implementing plans providing for a continuum of responses to school safety needs. A.B. 367 Makes each school district and county office of education responsible for the overall development of comprehensive school safety plans for its schools. Requires school site councils to write and develop a comprehensive school safety plan relevant to the needs and resources of that particular school, except with regard to small school districts, which would have the option of developing districtwide comprehensive school safety plans. S.B. 187
New York	Clarifies language relating to the Task Force on School-Community Collaboration; provides for the promotion of well-being of children and families by seeking to improve child health nutrition, increasing the numbers of children ready to learn when entering school, improving educational performance of all children, decreasing the incidents of violence in school and decreasing the rate of out-of-home placements. S.B. 1373 (Cross listed in 3.11)

Table 3.6: Special Education Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Makes an appropriation of \$ 4,086,674 from the Education Trust Fund to the State Board of Education for the support and maintenance of special programs for special education for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998; requires an operations plan and audited financial statement prior to release of any funds. H.B. 19 (Cross listed in 3.12)
Arizona	Relates to omnibus reconciliation bill regarding education; adjusts charter school transport support level; increases base school support level; increases Group B (handicapped, etc.) student aid; adds aid to charter schools for construction; doubles cap on administrative expenses from School Capital Equity Fund; continues to defer state aid deduction for BIA charter school funding, cuts transportation support level requirement. S.B. 1004 , (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.4, 3.8, and 3.9)
California	Enacts the Poochigian and Davis Special Education Reform Act and makes legislative findings and declarations with respect to the problems arising from the existing method of financing special education and related services. Declares the intent of the Legislature to establish a new method for financing special education that is based on the pupil population in each special education local plan area (SELPA). A.B. 602
Connecticut	Allows for placement in private facilities even if a public arrangement is available when the private program meets criteria and is less costly than the public arrangement. H.B. 6705
Missouri	Changes state aid to school districts and special school districts for various services in educating handicapped and gifted children. A new formula for allocation places equal emphasis on entitlement based on staff members and on eligible pupils. H.B. 641
Montana	Allows for special education tuition payments in excess of regular tuition costs for an out of district pupil to be used for the program in which the special education pupil is enrolled. S.B. 95 (Cross listed in 3.13)
Nebraska	Relates to special education; amends sections of the Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and a section of the Revised Statutes Supplement, 1996; provides for change, and eliminates provisions relating to special education; provides for grants; defines a term; establishes a commission; changes a termination date; harmonizes provisions; repeals the original sections; repeals sections of the Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska. L.B. 865

Table 3.6: Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Hampshire	Includes blindness in the definition of "educationally disabled child" and repeals provisions which prevent attorneys from acting as neutrals in special education dispute resolution. H.B. 501
	Establishes a Braille instruction program for functionally blind pupils under Special Education Services, Division of Educational Improvement, Department of Education. H.B. 525
	Requires the Division of Educational Improvement, Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections and County Government, to prepare and adopt a plan for providing special education to inmates in the state prison system and county correctional facilities. S.B. 155
	Deletes the state prison and adds county correctional facilities to the provisions relating to incarcerated educationally disabled children. S.B. 203
New Mexico	Relates to education; amends and enacts certain sections of the Public School Finance Act to abolish certain size adjustment units; provides for at-risk student program units for special education indices; establishes program units for special education ancillary service programs. H.B. 215 (Cross listed in 3.1)
	Relates to the New Mexico School for the visually handicapped; provides for qualifications of regents. S.B. 501
North Dakota	Relates to special education per student payments. H.B. 1246
Oregon	Relates to finance; modifies calculation of State School Fund grant for certain school districts; directs distribution of sum to education service districts from State School Fund; limits amount per student distributed from State School Fund for certain school districts; allows grant to school districts for costs of placing children with disabilities in out-of-state schools; establishes Out-of-State Disabilities Placement Education Fund. H.B. 2192 (Cross listed in 3.1)

Table 3.6 Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia	Authorizes funding for school buses which are equipped or used primarily for transporting children with disabilities. H.B. 690 (Cross listed in 3.8) Requires reimbursement from the from the state pool of funds for reasonable tuition costs and charges for special education placements in private, nonsectarian schools, agencies, or institutions, when a child's individualized education program calls for such placement; allows the Board of Education to reimburse local school boards for special education placement from such funds as may be appropriated for that purpose. S.B. 340 Changes the condition for receiving the additional State funding for transportation of disabled students. Currently, school buses used exclusively for transporting children with disabilities receive additional State funding to off-set the expense of special equipment and bus routes. S.B. 533 (Cross listed in 3.8)

Table 3.7: Technology Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arkansas	Relates to various educational institutions; relates to distance learning systems; makes an appropriation for equipment capital improvement. S.B. 593 (Cross listed in 3.4)
Colorado	Expands the school district Special Building Fund to allow moneys in the fund to be used for acquiring, as well as constructing, a building and for purchase and installation of instructional and information technology; specifies that purchase of such technology includes expenditures for software and staff training related to the new technology. H.B. 1200 (Cross listed in 3.4)
Idaho	Appropriates moneys for general education programs at state colleges and universities and for the State Board of Education for fiscal year 1998; limits the amount of the general fund appropriation to be used by State Board of Education; establishes an amount of the general fund appropriation to be expended for research, for expenditures for competitive technology grants and for participation in Governor's Association. S.B. 1254
Illinois	Amends the School Code. Makes findings relative to providing all elementary and secondary school students with access to educational resources provided by computers. Requires the State Board of Education to provide non-public school meeting certain criteria with ports to the Board's statewide educational network if that access does not diminish the services available to public school and students. H.B. 754 Amends the School Code. In the provisions relating to school district leases of personal property for a term not exceeding 5 years, defines personal property to include computer hardware and software and all equipment, fixtures, renovations, and improvements to district facilities that are necessary to accommodate computers. In the provisions relating to the tax that school districts may levy. S.B. 69 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Indiana	Relates to tax credits for computer donations. Removes a requirement that educational service centers pay to the Revenue Department an amount for state tax credits issued by the service center to taxpayers for donations of qualified computer equipment. Removes from the calculation of the selling price of the equipment an amount attributable to the tax credit for the donation of the equipment. S.B. 375
Iowa	Relates to eligibility for receipt of moneys under the school improvement technology program. H.B. 92

Table 3.7: Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Louisiana	Creates the Classroom-Based Technology Fund within the state treasury and provides for uses thereof. H.B. 1911
Michigan	Allows schools to enter into installment contracts when purchasing certain items; permits school districts to enter into contracts to purchase telecommunications services and related equipment; permits school districts to enter into contracts for the purchases of school buses; further states that contracts to purchase school buses shall not exceed 6 years, which is the useable life of a bus. H.B. 4827 (Cross listed in 3.4 and 3.8)
Minnesota	Relates to education; relates to kindergarten through grade 12; provides for general education; relates to special programs; relates to lifework development; relates to education organization, cooperation and facilities; relates to education excellence, academic performance, education policy issues, libraries, technology, state agencies; relates to school bus safety; relates to tax deduction and credit; appropriates money. H.B. 1 (special session) (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.4, 3.10, and 3.11)
Montana	Increases the basic entitlement and the per-ANB entitlement for public schools in fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999; appropriates funds for direct state aid and guaranteed tax base aid; provides aid to schools for technology acquisition, textbooks, library materials, etc. H.B. 47 (Cross listed in 3.1)
Nevada	Makes appropriations to the University and Community College System of Nevada for the improvement of education through interactive computer programs; specifies purchase of computer hardware and software, communication services and related nonrecurring services necessary to enhance the System's educational information network to improve access to its students, pupils in public schools, and residents of this state to information and educational programs through the use of the Internet and interactive video. A.B. 606 Directs Department of Education to evaluate the performance of public schools; places a school on academic probation under certain circumstances based upon an evaluation; revises provisions governing the financial reports of a school district and the administration of certain examinations to pupils; creates a commission on educational technology, a legislative committee on education, a legislative bureau of educational accountability and a council to establish academic standards; provides remedial programs. S.B. 482 (Cross listed in 3.11, 3.12, and 3.16)

Table 3.7. Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Hampshire	Allows school districts to adopt policies relative to the use of school district computer systems and networks and provides that users of a school district computer system or network shall assume legal and financial liability for intentional violation of such policy. H.B. 110
New Jersey	Provides payment of tuition for certain children for whom the State has assumed fiscal responsibility; requires the State to pay any difference between the amount of State aid otherwise payable and the amount of the actual cost of tuition for a pupil for whom the State has assumed fiscal responsibility when the pupil is classified as needing special educational services and is in a private educational facility. S.B. 1794
New Mexico	Relates to school districts; enacts the Education Technology Equipment Act, which provides for school district debt and property taxation for the purposes of entering into lease-purchase agreements for the acquisition of technological equipment. H.B. 1304
Oklahoma	Relates to schools; requires State Board of Education to promulgate rules establishing the Educational Technology Grant Program; states purpose; states requirements of program; provides for codification; provides for an effective date; and declaring an emergency. S.B. 337
Oregon	Allows Oregon Department of Administrative Services to transfer surplus, obsolete or unused computers and hardware to school district or education service district without requiring competitive bidding. H.B. 2443 Allows Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue bonds; provides that moneys from bonds are to be used for telecommunications and technology in schools; provides for payment of bonds from ad valorem taxes; creates School Telecommunications and Technology Fund; takes effect when amendment proposed by House Joint Resolution 57 (1997) is approved by people at special election held throughout state on same date as next biennial primary election. H.B. 3411 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Tennessee	Provides for specific funding for technology equipment and necessary associated school infrastructure improvements, in addition to BEP funding. S.B. 969 (Cross listed in 3.4)

Table 3.7. Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Texas	Relates to the technology allotment under the foundation school program. S.B. 297
Utah	Creates the Public Education Computer Technology Task Force; provides for membership; delineates responsibilities and procedures; makes an appropriation; establishes a reporting date and a repeal date. S.B. 15 (Cross listed in 3.2)
Virginia	Relates to teachers and administrators. Directs the State Council of Higher Education to establish, from such funds as may be appropriated for this purpose, institutes providing technology training for teachers and administrators in the elementary and secondary schools of the Commonwealth. H.B. 1097 (Cross listed in 3.15)
	Provides the Board of Education with authority to make Literary Fund loans for educational technology. H.B. 1835
	Increases the maximum limit the Board of Education may set on loans and loan interest rate subsidy payments from the Literary Fund from \$ 5 to \$ 10 million; provides that the board may make loan interest rate subsidy payment from the Literary Fund upon General Assembly approval; directs the Board by statute to distribute these Fund moneys "equitably" among applicant school divisions. H.B. 2160
	Adds to the Educational Technology Grants Program Funds for providing a Technology Resource Assistant for every elementary school in the Commonwealth. H.B. 2481 (Cross listed in 3.15)
Washington	Relates to a mechanism for financing stadiums, an exhibition center and education technology grants. H.B. 2192
	Creates the Education Technology Revolving Fund. S.B. 6004
Wyoming	Relates to education; provides for implementation of technology in education and the establishment of a committee to develop a request for proposal in conformance with industry standards; provides for interactive video capability to each high school and data transmission connectivity to every school building; directs the Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to jointly establish said committee and to make the final decision on behalf of the State. H.B. 115

Table 3.8: Transportation Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Relates to omnibus reconciliation bill regarding education; adjusts charter school transport support level; increases base school support level; increases Group B (handicapped, etc.) student aid; adds aid to charter schools for construction; doubles cap on administrative expenses from School Capital Equity Fund; continues to defer state aid deduction for BIA charter school funding, cuts transportation support level requirement. S.B. 1004 , (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.4, 3.6, and 3.9)
California	Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the 1997-98 fiscal year to allocate any funds that would have been available for the purpose of home-to-school transportation pursuant to a specified provision so that these funds would instead be available partly for that purpose and partly for the purpose of other specified home-to-school transportation apportionments. A.B. 1346
Colorado	Relates to the provision of funding for travel in order for public school students to compete in National Academic Student Competitions; authorizes the Department of Education to distribute moneys to school districts to send state-level winners of academic contests to national-level contests to represent the state; directs the State Board of Education to promulgate rules governing the distribution of said moneys using, at a minimum, certain criteria. S.B. 29 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Florida	Makes an exemption from requirement to maintain certain financial security for motor vehicle insurance for motor vehicles used as public school transportation. H.B. 9
Illinois	Establishes a matching grant reimbursement program under which school districts are reimbursed, from a separate appropriation made for that purpose, for one-third of the approved additional costs which they incur as a result of the installation of crossing control arms on school buses. Deletes, in amendment no. 1, all changes proposed by the bill relative to DCMS purchasing crossing control arms and reselling them to school districts and the matching grant system. S.B. 31
Indiana	Requires a commercial motor bus used to transport persons to or from a school activity for compensation to be annually inspected by the state police department; provides for penalties for operating a motor bus without a safety sticker issued by the state police department; establishes the commercial bus inspection fund. S.B. 417

Table 3.8 Transportation Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Michigan	Allows schools to enter into installment contracts when purchasing certain items; permits school districts to enter into contracts to purchase telecommunications services and related equipment; permits school districts to enter into contracts for the purchases of school buses; further states that contracts to purchase school buses shall not exceed 6 years, which is the useable life of a bus. H.B. 4827 (Cross listed in 3.4 and 3.7)
Montana	Allows the transfer of a Bus Depreciation Reserve Fund balance only when a school district sells all of its buses. S.B. 244
New Mexico	Relates to public school transportation; authorizes the use of certain transportation funds for other transportation related services. S.B. 81
North Carolina	Amends provisions governing charter schools; includes transportation, personnel leave policies, enrollment policies, applications to local districts; provides for criminal history checks. S.B. 297 (Cross listed in 3.9 and 3.15)
North Dakota	Relates to foundation aid after reorganization, open enrollment, school buses, tax levy decisions, special reserve fund and more. H.B. 1146 (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.10, 3.12, and 3.13)
	Relates to state transportation payments to school districts. S.B. 2031
Oklahoma	Relates to schools and to the state aid formula; changes the date for the determination of school districts transportation supplement data; relates to property taxation. H.B. 1343 (Cross listed in 3.1 and 3.10)
	Requires Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics to solicit proposals and award grants for certain pilot projects and determine certain criteria; relates to secondary and postsecondary vocational-technical schools; establishes an Advisory council to study proposed projects; allows Council to establish final student eligibility and approve curriculum as well as setting academic standards; provides for student transportation. S.B. 1 (Cross listed in 3.2 and 3.11)
South Dakota	Revises the mileage requirements for the reimbursement of certain school transportation costs. H.B. 1196
Virginia	Authorizes funding for school buses which are equipped or used primarily for transporting children with disabilities. H.B. 690

Table 3.8: Transportation Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
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(Cross listed in 3.6)

Changes the condition for receiving the additional State funding for transportation of disabled students. Currently, school buses used exclusively for transporting children with disabilities receive additional State funding to off-set the expense of special equipment and bus routes. **S.B. 533** (Cross listed in 3.6)

Table 3.9: Charter School Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Provides that an accommodation school also means a school that provides educational services to homeless children or alternative education programs; relates to the State Board for Charter Schools; provides that a school district that sponsors a charter school is not eligible to include charter school pupils in its student count for purposes of computing an increase in its capital outlay revenue limit or the revenue control limit used to determine the maximum budget increase. H.B. 2162 (Cross listed in 3.4 and 3.11) Relates to omnibus reconciliation bill regarding education; adjusts charter school transport support level; increases base school support level; increases Group B (handicapped, etc.) student aid; adds aid to charter schools for construction; doubles cap on administrative expenses from School Capital Equity Fund; continues to defer state aid deduction for BIA charter school funding, cuts transportation support level requirement. S.B. 1004 (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.4, 3.6, and 3.8)
California	Provides that charter schools operating under charter approved before June 1, 1997, by the County Board of Education for the County of Los Angeles and that serve at-risk pupils may continue to operate until June 30, 1999. S.B. 1318
Colorado	Relates to Charter Schools Act; defines chartering district and chartering school district to mean the school district granting charter; authorizes charter schools to organize as not-for-profit corporation; clarifies that, subject to the terms of the charter, a charter school controls its own personnel policies and decisions, its calendar, class schedule, educational program, textbooks, and student discipline. S.B. 18
Delaware	Clarifies that a charter school may enter into a contract for property or services with a religious or sectarian college or university chartered in Delaware and offer a teacher education program provided that the property supplied is used in a non-religious or nonsectarian manner and the services provided are not of a religious or sectarian nature. H.B. 243 (Cross listed in 3.15)
Maine	Establishes the Committee to Study the Development of the Charter School Initiative. S.B. 498
Massachusetts	Relates to charter schools. H.B. 5142, S.B. 1849

Table 3.9. Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Massachusetts (continued)	Relates to the Boston Renaissance Charter School. S.B. 2037
Mississippi	Authorizes State Board of Education to grant charter status to ten local public schools for charter schools. H.B. 1672
Nevada	Relates to education; authorizes the formation of charter schools for a certain period; prescribes the process by which an application to form a charter school is submitted and approved; restricts the number of charter schools that may be formed in one county and in the state. S.B. 220
New Hampshire	Revises certain procedural provisions relative to establishing a charter school. S.B. 154
North Carolina	Amends provisions governing charter schools; includes transportation, personnel leave policies, enrollment policies, applications to local districts; provides for criminal history checks. S.B. 297 (Cross listed in 3.8 and 3.15)
Pennsylvania	Relates to the public school system, private and parochial schools. Provides for the establishment of charter schools. Provides for powers and duties of the Secretary of Education. Establishes an appeals process and a state charter school appeal board. Provides for payments to charter schools. Requires certain reports and recommendations. Provides for a feasibility study relating to the establishment of a Pennsylvania Science Partnership Program. S.B. 123 (Cross listed in 3.2)
Utah	Relates to public education; creates a centennial charter schools task force; provides for membership; provides duties and for an interim report; provides for a \$ 24,500 appropriation. H.B. 389 (Cross listed in 3.2)

Table 3.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alaska	Increases the excise tax on cigarettes and tobacco products; specifies the use of the proceeds for state support of elementary and secondary education, an aggressive anti-tobacco campaign targeting children, and prosecution of illegal sellers or suppliers of tobacco products to children. S.B. 13
Arizona	Relates to transaction privilege and affiliated excise taxes; excludes purchases of materials for publicly funded libraries, including school district libraries, community college libraries, state university libraries, and federal, state, county, or municipal libraries, for use as printed, photographic, electronic, or digital media. H.B. 2069 Relates to a private school tuition tax credit on individual income tax. H.B. 2074 Relates to taxation; relates to State limitation on homeowner property taxes; relates to additional State aid to school districts; provides definition. S.B. 1088 (Cross listed in 3.1) Relates to property taxation. Relates to school district budgets. Exempts tangible personal property purchased by a commercial airline consisting of food, beverages, and condiments, and accessories for serving the food and beverages without additional charge for in-flight consumption. S.B. 1132 (Cross listed in 3.12)
Arkansas	Relates to the Department of Education, General Education Division, income tax surcharge distribution appropriation. H.B. 2093 Authorizes school boards to change the date of their annual school elections and to call special elections to consider additional millage as authorized by Amendment 74. S.B. 565 (Cross listed in 3.16) Relates to repeal enforcement mechanisms for local school districts and residents thereof that failed to levy the base millage required by acts 916 and 917 of 1995. S.B. 618

Table 3.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California	Relates to the state reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs. Makes it unlawful for any local jurisdiction imposing a utility tax, or certain persons with duties on behalf of that jurisdiction who obtain access to information with respect to that tax, to disclose or allow the examination of certain tax-related information or documents. Provides that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. A.B. 1043
	Relates to the existing property tax law prohibiting a county auditor from reducing the amount of ad valorem property tax revenue that is deemed allocated in the prior fiscal year to local libraries. Clarifies that this prohibition does not preclude a county auditor from allocating ad valorem property tax revenues to the county's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund, rather than to a library entity as described in existing law. S.B. 431
	Authorizes the governing body of a county, city and county or city to pay capital investment incentive amounts, as defined, over a period of up to 15 consecutive fiscal years, to a requesting proponent of a qualified economic revitalization manufacturing facility, as defined. Further permits a city, special district, or school district to pay to the county, city and county, or city similar amounts. S.B. 566
Colorado	Concerns a state income tax credit as an incentive for investment in school-to- career programs; encourages private investment in programs that integrate traditional education with on-the-job training; repeals existing tax credit for investment predominantly in enterprise zones; defines qualified investment as moneys for wages, workers' compensation insurance, unemployment insurance and training expenses. H.B. 1152 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Georgia	Provides a homestead exemption from certain Chatham County and City of Savannah school district ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in the amount of \$20,000.00 of the assessed value of the homestead of certain residents of that school district. H.B. 639
	Provides for homestead exemptions from Baldwin County ad valorem taxes for county purposes and from Baldwin County School District as valorem taxes for educational purposes in the amount of \$ 10,000 of the assessed value of certain homesteads which are leased to certain residents of that county after a phase-in period. H.B. 785
	Provides a homestead exemption from certain Crisp County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in the amount of \$ 20,000 of the assessed value of the homestead of certain residents of that school district. H.B. 1023

Table 3.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Georgia (continued)	Provides a homestead exemption from Richmond County ad valorem taxes for county purposes; provides a homestead exemption from Richmond County School District ad valorem taxes for residents of that county and district who are totally disabled and whose annual income does not exceed \$ 20,000.00. H.B. 152
Idaho	Provides an appropriation of a portion of taxes on cigarettes to the Public School Income Fund and to the Department of Juvenile Corrections for distribution to the counties for county juvenile probation services and to provide for return to the Public School Income Fund of excess funds not required for the operations needs of the Department of Law Enforcement in juvenile drug testing. H.B. 346
Illinois	Amends the Municipal Code. Allows a municipality that has imposed a telecommunications tax and whose territory includes part of another unit of local government or school district to exempt the unit of local government or school district from the tax. Allows a municipality that has imposed a telecommunications tax to (i) reduce the rate of the tax for persons 65 years of age or older or (ii) exempt persons 65 years of age or older from the tax. H.B. 468 Repeals an Article of the Capital Development Board Act relating to school construction and debt service grants, and amends the State Finance Act incident thereto. Authorizes the CDB to make grants to school districts for school construction projects. Revises State Board of Education member qualifications. Also amends the Illinois Education Labor Relations Act. Increases cigarette and telecommunications taxes; amends the Riverboat Gambling Act. H.B. 452 (Cross listed in 3.3, 3.4, and 3.15) Amends the School Code. In the provisions relating to school district leases of personal property for a term not exceeding 5 years, defines personal property to include computer hardware and software and all equipment, fixtures, renovations, and improvements to district facilities that are necessary to accommodate computers. In the provisions relating to the tax that school districts may levy. S.B. 69 (Cross listed in 3.7) Creates the Local Governmental Acceptance of Credit Cards Act. Authorizes units of local government, school districts, and community college districts to accept payment by credit card of amounts owing to the unit of fees that may be imposed. Amends the Property tax Code to authorize the acceptance of credit cards for payment of real estate taxes. S.B. 680 (Cross listed in 3.12)

Table 3.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Indiana	Relates to state and local tax reduction For calendar years 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001, reduces from between 5% and 10% to between 4% and 8% the percentage that property tax levies may increase each year without an emergency appeal, except for school levies, fire levies, debt service levies, and other levies exempted from the general property tax controls. H.B. 1777 Amends the Indiana Code concerning local government and taxation; adds certain sizes of cities and counties; relates to local public improvement bond banks; develops infrastructure, promotes education and tourism, assists in economic development; relates to net assessed value of residential property as applied to economic development districts established after 6-30-97. S.B. 3
Kansas	Relates to the financing of unified school districts; concerns the property tax levy required therefor. S.B. 2031 Exempts up to \$ 20,000 of the appraised valuation of residential property from certain school levies. Repeals Section 11 of H 2031 of 1997. S.B. 41
Maryland	Alters the limitation on the maximum school facilities surcharge that may be imposed on dwelling units in Prince George's County; specifies that the payment of the school facilities surcharge does not eliminate the authority to apply a test concerning the adequacy of public school facilities under the adequate public facility ordinance of the County. H.B. 938 (Cross listed in 3.4)
Michigan	Revises, consolidates, and clarifies the laws relating to elementary and secondary education, provides for the organization, regulation, and maintenance of schools, school districts and public school academies; provides for the regulation of school teachers and certain other school employees; provides for the regulation of school teachers and certain other school employees; provides for school elections; provides for the levy and collection of taxes. H.B. 5228 (Cross listed in 3.15) Makes appropriations to aid in the support of the public schools and the intermediate school districts of the state; makes appropriations for certain related educational purposes; provides for the disbursement of the appropriations; supplements the school aid fund by the levy and collection of certain taxes; prescribes the powers and duties of The State Board of Education, certain state departments, boards and officials; prescribes penalties. H.B. 5229, H.B. 5230, H.B. 5234, H.B. 5235, H.B. 5370 (Cross listed in 3.1)

Table 3.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Michigan (continued)	Relates to property tax certification elections and millage. Extends date to November 30; relates to taxing unit elections, school and community college districts; provides for leaseholds and liens. H.B. 5309
Minnesota	Relates to the financing and operation of state and local government; provides for property tax reform; provides for education financing; limits education revenue referenda for 1997; changes property tax refunds for homeowners and renters; changes truth-in-taxation requirements; provides for joint truth-in-taxation hearings; imposes levy limits on cities and counties and provides for reverse referenda; changes fiscal note requirements for state mandates. H.B. 2163 Relates to education; relates to kindergarten through grade 12; provides for general education; relates to special programs; relates to lifework development; relates to education organization, cooperation and facilities; relates to education excellence, academic performance, education policy issues, libraries, technology, state agencies; relates to school bus safety; relates to tax deduction and credit; appropriates money. H.B. 1 (special session) (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.4, 3.7, and 3.11)
Missouri	Permits school districts in second class counties having a nuclear power plant (South Callaway R-II) or in third class counties with an electrical plant having a capacity of more than 150 megawatts owned or operated by a rural electric cooperative (Westran R-I and New Madrid R-I) to increase their operating levy to \$ 3.75 minus the adjustments required. H.B. 105
Montana	Revises the school finance and budgeting laws; standardizes the terms relating to the equalization funds and the basic county tax for equalization; allows school trustees to administer other funds authorized by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; eliminates the requirement for a teacher to keep an attendance register; makes time limitations for high school district boundary changes consistent with elementary district limitations; changes the term "cash balance" to "fund balance" when appropriate. S.B. 70 (Cross listed in 3.12 and 3.15)
Nebraska	Relates to income tax; changes rate multipliers and the percentage of revenue allocated to school districts; provides operative dates; and repeals the original sections. L.B. 401 Relates to school finance; changes and eliminates provisions relating to adjusted valuation, county nonresident high school tuition funds, other actual receipts, withheld funds, growth percentages, repayments, distribution of funds, borrowing, publication, and a date. L.B. 710 (Cross listed in 3.12 and 3.13) Relates to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act; redefines terms; changes provisions relating to reports and certification of aid. L.B. 713 (Cross listed in 3.1)

Table 3.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nebraska (continued)	Relates to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act; changes and eliminates provisions relating to calculation and disbursement of state aid to schools; eliminates a provision relating to the aggregate school tax. L.B. 806 (Cross listed in 3.1)
Nevada	Relates to the financing of school construction; increases the limitation on the population of school districts authorized to request the imposition of a tax on residential construction to construct, remodel and make additions to school buildings; increases the maximum amount of such tax that may be imposed. A.B. 198 (Cross listed in 3.4)
New Mexico	Relates to education; revises the provisions governing the adjustment of apportionments from the distributive school account to compensate for delinquent taxes on certain property. A.B. 453
New York	Relates to public schools; increases to four years the amount of time a property tax may be imposed for capital improvements in a school district; amends sections of the Public School Capital Improvement Act. H.B. 224 (Cross listed in 3.4) Allows school districts to elect to receive payment of taxes in amounts greater than \$ 50 in three installments until such time as the school district rescinds such a resolution authorizing the installment plan; repeals Section 1377 of the Real Property Tax Law relating to the payment of taxes in city school districts by senior citizens and physically disabled persons. A.B. 2632 Relates to penalties for late payment of taxes, including school district taxes, in the county of Erie; provides that taxes in villages shall be due and payable on or before the first day of July following the levying of such taxes; if paid thereafter but prior to August first, then seven and one half percent shall be added; provides procedure by which collection of delinquent taxes shall be made. A.B. 6587 Relates to revenue sources and appropriations for all statewide agencies, departments and programs; enacts a School Tax Relief Program; relates to various state taxes including business, state and property taxes; makes additional provisions. S.B. 814 Makes chapter amendment to Senate 2394 and Assembly 2632 relating to payment of taxes in installments in certain school districts. S.B. 5713
North Dakota	Relates to foundation aid after reorganization, open enrollment, school buses, tax levy decisions, special reserve fund and more. H.B. 1146 (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.8, 3.12, and 3.13)

Table 3.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
North Dakota (continued)	Relates to per student payments, the school district equalization factor, land tax levy limitations in school districts. S.B. 2338 (Cross listed in 3.1)
Ohio	Permits a school board to propose to the electors, as one ballot question, a school district income tax and bond issue, or a property tax for the dual purposes of operating expenses and permanent improvements and declares an emergency. S.B. 17
Oklahoma	Relates to schools and to the state aid formula; changes the date for the determination of school districts transportation supplement data; relates to property taxation. H.B. 1343 (Cross listed in 3.1 and 3.8)
Oregon	Allows common or union high school district to levy local option tax if approved by electors. Specifies that collections under local option are not to be treated as local revenues purposes of State School Fund distributions. Limits the local option amount. H.B. 2855
	Allows Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue bonds; provides that moneys from bonds are to be used for telecommunications and technology in schools; provides for payment of bonds from ad valorem taxes; creates School Telecommunications and Technology Fund; takes effect when amendment proposed by House Joint Resolution 57 (1997) is approved by people at special election held throughout state on same date as next biennial primary election. H.B. 3411 (Cross listed in 3.7)
	Relates to the state's financial administration; appropriates money from the General Fund to the Department of Education for State School Fund; appropriates money from the General Fund to the Department of Education for grants to school districts for classroom needs; establishes maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery funds; limits amounts, combined with local revenue, that may be distributed from State School Fund; declares an emergency, effective July 1, 1997. S.B. 5519 (Cross listed in 3.1 and 3.11)
Pennsylvania	Amends the Second Class and Second Class A County Codes. Requires a jointly appointed tax collector for a certain home rule municipality and school district in counties of the second class. Provides for charters in second class counties. H.B. 329
Rhode Island	Relates to property taxes and the role property tax plays in financing local education and municipal services; provides property tax assessments for municipalities within the State. H.B. 6749

Table 3.10. Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
South Carolina	Relates to the State Property Tax Relief Fund; provides for calculation of the property tax exemption using the lower of the school operating millage imposed for tax year 1995 or for the current tax year; relates to the equalization and assessment of property; provides a revised formula for calculation of fair market value for agricultural purposes; relates to levy and execution by distress and sale of property to satisfy delinquent county taxes. H.B. 3551
South Dakota	Relates to allowance of a school board to request a levy in dollars per thousand dollars of taxable valuation to meet its budget. H.B. 1078
	Revises the property tax levies for general funds of a school district. H.B. 1231
Texas	Relates to funding of public elementary and secondary schools; property tax relief and equity; imposition, administration, enforcement and collection of, and allocation of revenue from, various state and local taxes. H.B. 4
	Relates to the qualification of a nonprofit charitable or religious organization, school, or youth association for an exemption from ad valorem taxation. H.B. 2383
	Relates to an exemption from ad valorem taxation for certain property acquired for use for a school. S.B. 344
	Relates to ad valorem taxation. S.B. 841
Utah	Relates to income tax revenue; provides that income tax revenues shall be deposited into the Uniform School Fund, except for those appropriated to the State's Higher Education System. H.B. 197
	Relates to the Property Tax Act. Repeals the requirement that county treasurers escrow disputed property tax amounts; includes disputed property values in the calculation of aggregate taxable value; repeals the provisions limiting adjustments to an assessment roll for counties and school districts; repeals the provisions limiting amounts a county or school district is required to escrow. Other related provisions. S.B. 2002
Vermont	Reduces reliance on property taxes to fund education, replaces the foundation system with a system that provides a general state support grant to each school district and equalizes school district financial capabilities in order to provide an equal educational opportunity to each child in the state. H.B. 527 (Cross listed in 3.1)

Table 3.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Vermont (continued)	Requires a vote on the total school operating budget rather than the local tax appropriation for the town of Montpelier. H.B. 533 (Cross listed in 3.12)
Virginia	Extends the sunset date from June 30, 1996 to June 30, 2001, for all applicable commercial, industrial, and educational sales and use tax exemptions. S.B. 120
Washington	Relates to school facility remodeling and maintenance; authorizes school levies for periods not exceeding 4 years for such purposes. H.B. 2011 (Cross listed in 3.4) Relates to school district levies; maximizes dollar amount that can be levied by or for any school district; provides that funding resulting from the act is for school district activities which supplement or are not related to the state's basic program of education obligation. H.B. 2069 Allows assessors to adjust assessed valuation of property where value increases due to changes in the real estate market, effective for taxes collected in 1999 and after. Limits property taxes by modifying the 106 percent limit, allowing property valuation increases to be spread over time, and reducing the state levy. Relates to taxing districts. S.B. 5835

Table 3.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Provides that an accommodation school also means a school that provides educational services to homeless children or alternative education programs; relates to the State Board for Charter Schools; provides that a school district that sponsors a charter school is not eligible to include charter school pupils in its student count for purposes of computing an increase in its capital outlay revenue limit or the revenue control limit used to determine the maximum budget increase. H.B. 2162 (Cross listed in 3.4 and 3.9)
Arkansas	Appropriates funds to the Finance and Administration Department to provide additional support for vocational technical education. H.B. 1278 Appropriates funds to the Education Department, General Education Division from the Public School Fund for operation of the School for Math and Science. H.B. 1437 Appropriates funds to the Department of Education, School for the Blind for operations. H.B. 1440 Appropriates funds to the Department of Education, School for the Deaf for operations. H.B. 1443 Appropriates funds for the Department of Education-Early Childhood Commission for operations. H.B. 1458 Provides funding stability for the Educational Excellence Trust Fund and the Workforce 2000 Development Fund. H.B. 1485 Allows for allocations of the educational excellent trust fund. H.B. 1711 Expands the list of projects that state-supported area vocational schools are authorized to undertake in connection with courses of training in the building trades. S.B. 66 Appropriates funds to the Finance and Administration Department for additional support for Vocational-Technical Education. S.B. 201

Table 3.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arkansas (continued)	Provides for appropriations for expenses of the Black History Task Force for the Department of Education - General Education Division for the biennial period ending June 30, 1999. S.B. 306
	Relates to the Department of Education, general education division; makes an appropriation for Advanced Placement Incentive Program. S.B. 630
California	Deletes the provision prohibiting contractors who provide school-age community child care services programs administered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction from being reimbursed more than the maximum reimbursable amount stated in the contract with the State Department of Education. Includes geographical areas defined by ZIP codes in which there are high teenage birthrates in the criteria for consideration in awarding grants. A.B. 287
	Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate specified funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 1997 to before and after school programs for the purpose of initiating school-based before and after school programs with a strong literacy component. Specifies the evaluation outcomes required for renewal of funding and measures of those outcomes. A.B. 326
	Extends to 5 years the period for which an operational grant is awarded to local educational agencies or consortia that provide support services to pupils and their families under the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act. Specifies that recipients of operational grants may also receive one-time startup grants in an amount not to exceed \$ 100,000. A.B. 525
	Expresses the intent of the Legislature that all children shall have access to a high-quality, comprehensive, and developmentally appropriate physical education program on a regular basis. Requires a school district that fails to comply with the existing statutory requirements to issue a corrective plan to the Department of Education within one year of receiving a noncompliance notification from the department. A.B. 727
	Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to review existing tests that assess the English language development of pupils whose primary language is a language other than English and to determine if those tests, among other things, have sufficient range to assess the English language development of pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 13. Authorizes the development of a new test if no existing test is found sufficient, funded as local program. A.B. 748

Table 3.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, define bilingual education as a system of instruction which builds upon the language skills of a pupil whose primary language is neither English nor derived from English, as defined. Prohibits school districts from utilizing, as part of a bilingual education program, state funds or resources for the purpose of recognition of, or instruction in, any dialect, idiom, or language derived from English, as defined. A.B. 1206 Adds targeted case management services for children with an individualized health and support plan (IHSP) to the schedule of local educational agency services that may be provided under the Medi-Cal program. A.B. 1294 Provides that the Grant Union High School District, the Lynwood Unified School District, or the Sausalito Elementary School District, may be funded for a specified voluntary desegregation program if the Department of Finance has reviewed and approved an estimated claim and a specified report submitted by any and all of the districts. Specifies that these provisions would only become operative if appropriations are made for their purposes in the Budget Act. S.B. 377 Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to use 30% of certain funds available under the Federal Job Training Partnership Act to support the work-based learning program as specified. Provides for a specified privacy notice to be issued to participants in various work force preparation programs with regard to collection of social security numbers in order to enable measurement of the performance of those programs. S.B. 394 Changes the amount the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to apportion under Option One and Option Two of the Class Size Reduction Program to \$ 800 and \$ 400, respectively. Permits, for the 1997-98 school year, funding for expanding or adding new classes in the program after the beginning of the 1997-98 school year. S.B. 804 Authorizes a group of school districts in collaboration to present claims for reimbursement for the costs of voluntary desegregation programs; provides that, if the East San Jose group of school districts in collaboration meets certain criteria, that group may be funded for a specified voluntary desegregation program through the annual Budget Act if the program is approved by the Controller. S.B. 1051 Expresses legislative findings and declarations relating to the fiscal circumstances of the Plumas Unified School District. Expresses intent of the Legislature to provide a method through which Plumas Unified School District, and other similarly situated schools, would be eligible to receive apportionments pursuant to the schedules for a necessary small school and small high school set forth in existing law. Repeals these provisions as of January 1, 2000. S.B. 1155

Table 3.11. Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Colorado	Concerns a state income tax credit as an incentive for investment in school-to- career programs; encourages private investment in programs that integrate traditional education with on-the-job training; repeals existing tax credit for investment predominantly in enterprise zones; defines qualified investment as moneys for wages, workers' compensation insurance, unemployment insurance and training expenses. H.B. 1152 (Cross listed in 3.10) Relates to financing of public schools; includes a 1% inflation increase in funding for the 1997-98 budget year and an increase in funding for school districts with at-risk pupils; and makes an appropriation. H.B. 1249 (Cross listed in 3.1) Relates to the provision of funding for travel in order for public school students to compete in National Academic Student Competitions; authorizes the Department of Education to distribute moneys to school districts to send state-level winners of academic contests to national-level contests to represent the state; directs the State Board of Education to promulgate rules governing the distribution of said moneys using, at a minimum, certain criteria. S.B. 29 (Cross listed in 3.8) Concerns contracts to receive federal matching funds in providing health services to students in public schools; authorizes school districts, boards of cooperative services, state K-12 educational institutions to enter into contracts with the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to receive federal matching funds for amounts spent in providing health services through schools to students who receive Medicaid. S.B. 101 Concerns student participation in activities at public schools; deletes statutory references to any association of schools that organizes or controls sanctioned extracurricular and interscholastic activities; prohibits schools and school districts from adopting or agreeing to be bound by rules that prohibit specified participation in extracurricular activities. S.B. 153
Connecticut	Establishes and funds interagency early child care and education system to attain successful school readiness for children ages three and four; integrates the functions of early child care and education across department and categorical funding streams. H.B. 5461 Provides for local and regional boards of education, the regional vocational-technical school system, post secondary institutions and regional educational service centers, in consultation with regional workforce development boards, local employers, labor organizations and community-based organizations to establish programs leading to a Connecticut career certificate and enroll students in such programs based on entry criteria determined by the establishing agency. S.B. 1074

Table 3.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	Revises and conforms provisions regarding school-based services provided to children under Medicaid certified school match program; expands included services; clarifies recipient eligibility requirements; provides for cooperation with Department of Education; authorizes Agency for Health Care Administration to conduct school district compliance reviews; provides for managed care plan agreements with school districts and county health departments, etc. H.B. 1853
Hawaii	Establishes an Early Intervention Trust Fund to provide early intervention services for infants and toddlers with specific needs. H.B. 122 Provides for a school-to-work work-based learning program administered by the Department of Education and the University of Hawaii. Provides that students participating in an approved school-to-work program, whether paid or not, shall be deemed to be the responsibility of the State for the purposes of worker's compensation coverage. H.B. 133 Establishes the Driver Education & Training Fund in which all driver education assessments collected shall be deposited for all driver education & training. H.B. 1385 Relates to school-to-work opportunities; involves reforming education, developing its workforce, and simulating economic development. H.B. 2032 Relates to establishment and maintenance of kindergartens; amends attendance requirements and authorizes the Department to establish criteria to determine eligibility of children for kindergarten; allows the Department to accept gifts. S.B. 58 (Cross listed in 3.14) Recognizes a public and private partnership between the State and a private, nonprofit corporation created as a focal point for policy development and dedicated to enhancing, developing and coordinating quality early childhood education and care services. S.B. 1631
Idaho	Relates to Postsecondary Enrollment Options; provides authorization for enrollment and notification of acceptance; provides counseling by school districts; provides for dissemination of information and notification of intent to enroll, places limitations on participation; provides for priority of enrollment; provides for courses according to agreements; provides for granting of credit; provides financial arrangements. H.B. 319

Table 3.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Illinois	Amends the School Code and the Board of Higher Education Act; Authorizes the State Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education to reimburse not-for-profit arts and humanities organizations and cultural institutions for the cost of providing educational programs to students. H.B. 1751
	Amends the provisions of the School Code relating to alternative schools. Provides that the regional superintendent of schools, in consultation with the State Board of Education, is to approve any work-based learning and community service work for which academic credit may be earned as part of a multi-disciplinary curriculum of an alternative school program. H.B. 1823
	Amends the School Code. Creates the Service Evaluation Committee to assume certain duties for the staff of the State Board of Education and the regional offices of education. Provides that the State Board of Education is to implement a 3-year Giant Steps pilot program for the study of autism and teacher training issues. Deletes provisions added by House Amendment No. 3 relative to determining the residency and legal custody of a pupil. S.B. 709 (Cross listed in 3.15)
Indiana	Directs legislative council to establish a study committee to study feasibility of including postsecondary proprietary educational institutions in twenty-first century scholars program. Establishes criteria to designate which institutions of higher learning are eligible for twenty-first century scholarship funds. Provides that eighth graders who agree to become a twenty-first century scholars after June 30, 1997, must maintain a cumulative GPA of at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale. H.B. 1363
Louisiana	Provides for the Achievement and Performance Program for Students; includes revisions to the Louisiana Education Assessment Program. H.B. 1865
	Provides for a pilot program in eight elementary schools to departmentalize grades one through six. H.B. 1896
	Extends the termination date of the In-School Intervention Pilot Program and provides for participation of additional schools; grants the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education the power to add 3 schools to the program each year. H.B. 1905
	Requires school boards to allocate certain funding for instructional materials and supplies for students in vocational agricultural, agribusiness, and agriscience programs. H.B. 2396

Table 3.11. Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Louisiana (continued)	Relates to the Louis Armstrong High School for the Arts; establishes the school; provides for the location, governance, and affiliation of the school; provides for the creation and membership of a school board to manage the school; provides for the terms, compensation, voting requirements, powers, duties of the school board members; provides relative to the programs and operations of the school; provides relative to the eligibility and admission of students; provides relative to funding of the school. S.B. 965
	Relates to summer enrichment programs for students; provides for the purpose of such programs; provides for planning of such programs; requires the provision of such programs; provides for their content and organization; provides for student eligibility; provides relative to costs to students. S.B. 1022
Maryland	Requires the Maryland School for the Deaf to establish and operate a program of enhanced services for deaf students who have other moderate to severe disabilities; requires the State and counties to share in the costs of the program; requires the School and the Department of Education to enter into an agreement regarding monitoring and assistance by the Department; includes the School among entities for which the Governor may not reduce appropriations. H.B. 1023
	Requires the Governor to include minimum amounts of funds in the annual budget bill for the Maryland Adult External High School Program; clarifies the establishment and requirements of, as well as the recognition of the need for, the Maryland Adult External High School Program; requires the State Board of Education to evaluate the Program and submit a report on its findings to the General Assembly before a certain date. H.B. 1336
	Repeals a termination provision concerning exemptions from attending kindergarten for children enrolled in specified child care programs. S.B. 276
	Requires a health research design analyst designated by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene or the Baltimore City Health Department to prepare reports on the status and success of the School Health Pilot Program on a specified date; repeals a certain obsolete provision relating to the evaluation and termination of the School Health Pilot Program to a specified date. S.B. 452
	Creates a State Debt for a certain amount, with a matching fund requirement, the proceeds to be used as a grant to The Maryland School for the Blind for certain acquisition development or improvement purposes; requires grantee to grant and convey a certain easement to the Maryland Historical Trust. S.B. 842

Table 3.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Minnesota	Relates to education; relates to kindergarten through grade 12; provides for general education; relates to special programs; relates to lifework development; relates to education organization, cooperation and facilities; relates to education excellence, academic performance, education policy issues, libraries, technology, state agencies; relates to school bus safety; relates to tax deduction and credit; appropriates money. H.B. 1 (special session) (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.4, 3.7, and 3.10)
Mississippi	Increases the salaries of assistant teachers; increases the allotment under the minimum education program for supportive services. H.B. 14 (Cross listed in 3.15) Provides appropriation for the Department of Education for the Mississippi Writing Thinking Installation; additional Fiscal Year 1997. S.B. 2428
Montana	Establishes a child care resource, referral and child care improvement grant program; defines "professional training", "school age", and "school age care"; and specifies priorities. H.B. 66 Transfers the responsibility for payment of education costs for a student placed in an out of state treatment facility to the state agency responsible for the placement decision. H.B. 104
Nebraska	Relates to appropriations for a community college pilot program; appropriates funds to aid in carrying out the provisions of Legislative Bill 835; providing support to a pilot project on educational continuity between secondary education, postsecondary education and business. L.A. 835
Nevada	Relates to education; requires the board of trustees of each school district to provide or arrange for the provisions of kindergarten education; requires the completion of kindergarten as a prerequisite for admission to first grade; provides certain exceptions. A.B. 6 Relates to children's public school education; revises provisions regarding distribution of money to school districts; increases local fees; provides for more parental involvement in truancy cases; makes other changes. A.B. 376 (Cross listed in 3.1)

Table 3.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nevada (continued)	Directs Department of Education to evaluate the performance of public schools; places a school on academic probation under certain circumstances based upon an evaluation; revises provisions governing the financial reports of a school district and the administration of certain examinations to pupils; creates a commission on educational technology, a legislative committee on education, a legislative bureau of educational accountability and a council to establish academic standards; provides remedial programs. S.B. 482 (Cross listed in 3.7, 3.12, and 3.16)
New Hampshire	Increases aid for kindergarten programs; establishes a kindergarten construction program; and makes a bonded appropriation for the construction program. H.B. 50 (Cross listed in 3.4) Establishes a Reading Recovery Training Program in the Department of Education to provide training to all eligible first-grade teachers. H.B. 229 (Cross listed in 3.15)
New Mexico	Relates to education; amends a section of the public school code pertaining participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities. H.B. 1128 Relates to education; amends a section of the public school code pertaining to student participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities. S.B. 111
New York	Clarifies language relating to the Task Force on School-Community Collaboration; provides for the promotion of well-being of children and families by seeking to improve child health nutrition, increasing the numbers of children ready to learn when entering school, improving educational performance of all children, decreasing the incidents of violence in school and decreasing the rate of out-of-home placements. S.B. 1373 (Cross listed in 3.5) Prohibits a school district from charging a fee for testing gifted students. S.B. 5414
North Carolina	Requires State Board of Education to adopt guidelines that require local school administrative units to use teachers allocated toward alternative learning programs to serve only those students in the programs. S.B. 765 (Cross listed in 3.15)
North Dakota	Provides for the reimbursement of certain school districts having alternative high schools. H.B. 1051 Relates to payments for refugee students having limited English language proficiency. S.B. 2029

Table 3.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
North Dakota (continued)	Relates to the purchase and resale of vision specific adaptive aids, devices, and appliances by the School for the Blind and the creation of a revolving fund; provides a continuing appropriation; declares an emergency. S.B. 2165
	Relates to school-to-work program exemptions. S.B. 2317
Oklahoma	Relates to schools; relates to the Alternative Education Academy Grants. H.B. 1458
	Relates to the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics; states certain budget categories. H.B. 1874 (Cross listed in 3.12)
	Relates to schools, concerns professional development institutes; requires the State Board of Education to fund certain reading institutes; provides for literacy competency for elementary school students; reimburses certain high achieving teachers for certain training. H.B. 2017 (Cross listed in 3.15)
	Requires Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics to solicit proposals and award grants for certain pilot projects and determine certain criteria; relates to secondary and postsecondary vocational-technical schools; establishes an Advisory council to study proposed projects; allows Council to establish final student eligibility and approve curriculum as well as setting academic standards; provides for student transportation. S.B. 1 (Cross listed in 3.2 and 3.8)
Oregon	Relates to education; directs the Department of Education to establish two-year pilot program concerning problems with disruptive students in school; directs report to Seventieth Legislative Assembly; declares an emergency, effective on passage. H.B. 3544
	Relates to education; establishes a pilot program based on the Structure Of Intellect Model School; requires statewide implementation of pilot program in the selection of schools representing the range of demographic and social profiles within the state; directs the State Board of Education to adopt rules for the implementation of the program by school districts; appropriates money from the General Fund to the Emergency Board for the pilot program. S.B. 3
	Relates to educational facilities; allows Superintendent of Public Instruction for enroll students who are not residents of Oregon at facilities for deaf and blind; establishes Educational Facilities Fund. S.B. 297 (Cross listed in 3.4)

Table 3.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oregon (continued)	Relates to successful schools; directs the State Board of Education to establish system of determining successful schools and dispensing appropriate incentive rewards; permits school to apply to the Department of Education to be considered for successful schools program; dispenses monetary award to teachers to use for classroom enhancements or professional development; directs school district to employ teachers and administrators pursuant to contract for specified period. S.B. 880 (Cross listed in 3.15) Relates to the state's financial administration; appropriates money from the General Fund to the Department of Education for State School Fund; appropriates money from the General Fund to the Department of Education for grants to school districts for classroom needs; establishes maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery funds; limits amounts, combined with local revenue, that may be distributed from State School Fund; declares an emergency, effective July 1, 1997. S.B. 5519 (Cross listed in 3.1 and 3.10)
Tennessee	Requires Department of Education to establish pilot program in 6 counties on cognitive development of children based on Touching the Lives of Children Program. H.B. 1909 Requires Commissioner of Education to annually report certain information pertaining to student suspensions, expulsions and dropouts; requires certain local education agencies to develop and implement plans of action to reduce number of African American dropouts. S.B. 405 (Cross listed in 3.16)
Texas	Relates to specialized license plates to support an elementary student reading program. H.B. 107 (Cross listed in 3.14) Relates to the payment of funds in support of the Early High School Graduation Scholarship Program. H.B. 3356 Relates to the continuation of the school child care services program. S.B. 503 Relates to the funding of certain peer assistance programs. S.B. 770
Utah	Relates to education; establishes a developmental program for the implementation of an extended school year program at selected secondary schools; provides for objectives; provides qualification criteria; provides a revenue source; and provides for an annual report. H.B. 35

Table 3.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Utah (continued)	Relates to the state system of public education; describes truancy support centers; appropriates \$100,000 to The State Board of Education for grants to districts that may want to establish a truancy support center. H.B. 392
Virginia	Establishes the School-To-Work Transition Grants Program, to be administered by the Board of Education and the School-To-Work Transition Fund, a special nonreverting fund within the Department of the Treasury; Requires the funds to be dispersed on a competitive basis to public schools; Requires the Department of the Ministry to administer and manage the fund and to fund model programs supporting the transition programs; Establishes criteria for making grants. H.B. 1193 Requires the Department of Medical Assistance Services, in cooperation with the Department of Education to, consistent with the biennium budget cycle, examine and revise the funding and components of the pilot school/community health centers. H.B. 1440 Authorizes local school boards to elect to serve more than 60% of the at-risk 4 year-olds and use federal funds or local funds for this expansion or to seek funding through the grant program for such purposes; awards grants if funds are available in excess of the funding for the 60% allocation, expands services to at-risk 4 year-olds beyond the 60% goal. H.B. 2465 Requires the Board of Education to establish standards for remedial summer school, including an assessment component to evaluate program effectiveness, and by July 1, 1998, standards for full funding of such programs which meet Board standards for remedial summer school programs. H.B. 2633 Establishes the Virginia Innovative Remedial Education Program to establish a program for innovative options and instructional approaches for the remediation of students who are educationally at-risk, have failed the Literacy Passport Test, or have been identified for remedial summer school attendance. S.B. 1158

Table 3.12: Budgeting and Fiscal Management

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Relates to budgeting for local boards of education; requires public hearings on proposed annual budgets. S.B. 515 Makes an appropriation of \$ 4,086,674 from the Education Trust Fund to the State Board of Education for the support and maintenance of special programs for special education for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998; requires an operations plan and audited financial statement prior to release of any funds. H.B. 19 (Cross listed in 3.6)
Arizona	Relates to property taxation. Relates to school district budgets. Exempts tangible personal property purchased by a commercial airline consisting of food, beverages, and condiments, and accessories for serving the food and beverages without additional charge for in-flight consumption. S.B. 1132 (Cross listed in 3.10) Exempts certain school districts from budget correction procedures. S.B. 1330
Arkansas	Permits the county treasurer to act as the investment officer for school districts that employ district treasurers. H.B. 1092 Relates to prohibiting school districts classified as being Phase I or II of academic or fiscal distress from incurring additional debt without approval of the Department of Education. H.B. 1352 Requires budgets in a timely manner; would provide a later deadline of September 15 for reports filed in an electronic format. H.B. 1545 Authorizes school districts to issue postdated warrants and borrow money from the revolving loan fund to pay off loans secured for settlements resulting from litigation against the district. H.B. 2133 Provides that school districts shall not lose additional state funding as a result of refunding outstanding bonds at lower rates of interest. H.B. 2156 (Cross listed in 3.4) Increases the value of commodities which school districts may purchase without soliciting bids. S.B. 365

Table 3 12: Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California	Requires the State Allocation Board to require school districts whose projects are funded on or after July 1, 1998, to annually certify that the school plan has been prepared and implemented a plan for major maintenance, repair, and replacement needs for the project. Requires that the plan to include specified provisions, be available for public inspection, and be updated each fiscal year as part of the school district's annual budget process. A.B. 553 (Cross listed in 3.4) Requires Carruthers Unified School District, Coalinga/Huron Joint Unified School District, Dos Palos-Oro Loma Joint Union High School District, and other school districts to pay specified fiscal assessments for audit exceptions with respect to independent study apportionments made to school districts. Provides that the Fiscal Crisis and Management Team shall audit the district's report of adult education average daily attendance for these school districts. S.B. 802
Idaho	Relates to School District Budget; requires that the budget document show the amount actually expended for the two previous years. S.B. 1169
Illinois	Amends the CPD Act, the MTA Act, the School Code, the PCC Act, and the IWPC Act. Provides that upon receipt of notice from a comptroller of a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more that a debt is due and owing by an employee or a community college district, the CPD the MTA or the CSR Board of Trustees, the District, Authority, school board, or board may withhold the amount of debt that is due from compensation. Requires the opportunity for a hearing. H.B. 1916 Creates the Local Governmental Acceptance of Credit Cards Act. Authorizes units of local government, school districts, and community college districts to accept payment by credit card of amounts owing to the unit of fees that may be imposed. Amends the Property tax Code to authorize the acceptance of credit cards for payment of real estate taxes. S.B. 680 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Kansas	Concerns school districts; authorizes the adoption of local option budgets; provides a procedure for authorization to increase such budgets; revises the definition of local effort. S.B. 36
Louisiana	Requires Board of Elementary and Secondary Education to establish a procedure enabling public school governing authorities to order and receive approved textbooks from publishers and to receive applicable publisher's discounts. H.B. 1057 Relates to public printing; provides an exemption for certain schools and higher education institutions from the requirement of print purchases through the central purchasing agency in the division of administration. S.B. 833

Table 3.12: Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Maine	Clarifies the school budget approval process. S.B. 26
Michigan	Expands the definition in the Statutory Joint Account Act of the term financial institutions which may be used for deposits by local governments and schools; clarifies where such an institution can exist and operate; defines financial institution as a state or federally chartered bank, savings bank, saving and loan or credit union. H.B. 4587 Re-defines where moneys used by the intermediate school board shall be deposited and then managed; defines financial institution as a state or federally chartered bank, savings bank, savings and loan or credit union. H.B. 4600 Defines when an out-of-state bank can organize a branch in the state and qualify to accept deposits of schools and governments. H.B. 4603 Expands locations where local governments and schools deposit money. S.B. 229, S.B. 230, S.B. 234
Mississippi	Relates to school district accreditation; requires districts to comply with standards concerning fixed assets audits. H.B. 1123 Prescribes powers and duties of school district financial advisors appointed by State Board of Education for school districts. S.B. 2460 Provides that in the event any member of the local school board is required to recuse himself from a decision of the board regarding the selection of a depository, the superintendent of schools shall designate the state treasurer to make all decisions and take any action within the authority of the school board relating to said selection. S.B. 2511 Clarifies investment of 16th section school principal fund. S.B. 2788
Missouri	Permits additional funding flexibility for financially stressed schools. H.B. 410
Montana	Specifies that ballots for certain school bond elections must be made available; requires that certain notices be published in a newspaper of general circulation. H.B. 501 (Cross listed in 3.4)

Table 3.12: Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Montana (continued)	Revises the school finance and budgeting laws; standardizes the terms relating to the equalization funds and the basic county tax for equalization; allows school trustees to administer other funds authorized by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; eliminates the requirement for a teacher to keep an attendance register; makes time limitations for high school district boundary changes consistent with elementary district limitations; changes the term "cash balance" to "fund balance" when appropriate. S.B. 70 (Cross listed in 3.10 and 3.15) Eliminates the requirement that school district trustees prepare and adopt a preliminary budget. S.B. 235
Nebraska	Relates to school finance; changes and eliminates provisions relating to adjusted valuation, county nonresident high school tuition funds, other actual receipts, withheld funds, growth percentages, repayments, distribution of funds, borrowing, publication, and a date. L.B. 710 (Cross listed in 3.10 and 3.13)
Nevada	Directs Department of Education to evaluate the performance of public schools; places a school on academic probation under certain circumstances based upon an evaluation; revises provisions governing the financial reports of a school district and the administration of certain examinations to pupils; creates a commission on educational technology, a legislative committee on education, a legislative bureau of educational accountability and a council to establish academic standards; provides remedial programs. S.B. 482 (Cross listed in 3.7, 3.11, and 3.16)
North Dakota	Relates to foundation aid after reorganization, open enrollment, school buses, tax levy decisions, special reserve fund and more. H.B. 1146 (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.8, 3.10, and 3.13) Relates to the control and use of school district special reserve funds; relates to school district special reserve funds; relates to school district special reserve funds, the use of vouchers, and the liability of school district officers. H.B. 1292
Ohio	Authorizes the Auditor of State to conduct performance audits of school districts in a state of fiscal watch or fiscal emergency; does not authorize review of school districts academic performance. H.B. 412
Oklahoma	Relates to State Board of Education; states certain budget categories. H.B. 1873

Table 3.12: Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oklahoma (continued)	Relates to the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics; states certain budget categories. H.B. 1874 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Oregon	Relates to school district budgets; directs the State Board of Education to adopt budget and accounting system for school and education service district; declares an emergency, effective on passage. H.B. 3636
South Carolina	Relates to spending priorities, audits, evaluations, and reports under the education finance act; provides that the annual school district programmatic reports to the parents and constituents of the district must be provided on December 1st of each year, rather than November 15th. H.B. 3594 (Cross listed in 3.16)
South Dakota	Revises the date by which school district budgets are to be reported. H.B. 1209
Texas	Relates to the term of a school district depository contract; relates to banking. S.B. 656
Vermont	Requires a vote on the total school operating budget rather than the local tax appropriation for the town of Montpelier. H.B. 533 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Washington	Relates to school audits; states that the Superintendent of Public Instruction may withhold or recover state payments to school districts, educational service districts, and other recipients of state money based on findings of the Washington State Auditor. S.B. 5394

Table 3.13: Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Delaware	Prevents out-of-state persons from qualifying as residents of a school district unless they are living with a formally appointed guardian and in the event they are not living with one or more parents. H.B. 56
Maryland	Requires that, subject to certain exceptions, a child shall attend a public school in the county where the child is domiciled with a parent or guardian; authorizes a county's superintendent to allow a nonresident child to attend school in that county; subjects the child's parent or guardian to a penalty if the child fraudulently attends a public school in a county where the child is not domiciled with the parent or guardian. H.B. 364
Montana	Allows for special education tuition payments in excess of regular tuition costs for an out of district pupil to be used for the program in which the special education pupil is enrolled. S.B. 95 (Cross listed in 3.6)
Nebraska	Relates to school finance; changes and eliminates provisions relating to adjusted valuation, county nonresident high school tuition funds, other actual receipts, withheld funds, growth percentages, repayments, distribution of funds, borrowing, publication, and a date. L.B. 710 (Cross listed in 3.10 and 3.12)
North Carolina	Allows students who reside with domiciliaries of a local school administration unit to attend public schools of the unit without payment of tuition; provides criteria and penalties for fraudulent affidavit. H.B. 958
North Dakota	Relates to foundation aid after reorganization, open enrollment, school buses, tax levy decisions, special reserve fund and more. H.B. 1146 (Cross listed in 3.1, 3.8, 3.10, and 3.12) Relates to high school diplomas for students receiving home-based instruction. H.B. 1456
South Dakota	Clarifies school average daily membership if tuition is waived. H.B. 1093 Clarifies payment of state aid to education by defining which schools are included in computation of average daily membership; repeals the waiver of tuition for nonresident students. S.B. 24 (Cross listed in 3.1)
Tennessee	Sets kindergarten age at 5 and mandatory school attendance age at 6 rather than 7 years of age; exempts certain home school or non-public school students. S.B. 901 (Cross listed in 3.16)

Table 3.14: Supplemental Revenues for School Districts

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Provides that the governing board may sell advertising space on the exteriors of school buses. Provides restrictions; provides that revenue from such bus advertisements shall be placed in a School Bus Advertisement Fund and provides for distribution from the fund. H.B. 2046
Arkansas	Provides that fines for storing wrecked vehicles within 200 yards of any public highway shall go to the local school district rather than one half to the officer making the arrest. H.B. 1223
Georgia	Provides for the issuance of a special license plate commemorating square and round dancers; provides for special license plates in support of public schools; provides for use of motor vehicle dealers' numbers. H.B. 104
Hawaii	Relates to establishment and maintenance of kindergartens; amends attendance requirements and authorizes the Department to establish criteria to determine eligibility of children for kindergarten; allows the Department to accept gifts. S.B. 58 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Louisiana	Relates to license plates; creates a prestige plate to promote Louisiana public education; provides for a fee; creates a special fund and provides for the use of revenue from the plate; purchases text books; provides relative to the design of the plate; authorizes promulgation of rules. S.B. 927
Maryland	Exempts from the sales and use tax a sale by an elementary or secondary school or a nonprofit parent-teacher association or other nonprofit organization associated with an elementary or secondary school if the net proceeds are used solely for the educational benefit of the school or its students, including sales resulting from specified agreements or contracts with organizations for fund-raising. H.B. 1010
Nevada	Allows school districts to authorize the use of its school buses for certain types of commercial advertising, that does not promote hostility, disorder violence; attack ethnic, racial, religious groups; invade others' rights; inhibit school functioning; override the school's identity; promote the use of controlled substances, liquor, tobacco, or firearms; promote any religious organization; containing political advertising; or promote improper or inappropriate entertainment. A.B. 146

Table 3.14. Supplemental Revenues for School Districts (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
North Carolina	Concerns special license plates for supporters of the "March of Dimes," school technology, scenic rivers and war veterans. H.B. 1156
South Carolina	Provides that the provisions of the Solicitation of Charitable Fund Act do not apply to parent-teacher associations affiliated with any school or to state and local chambers of commerce. S.B. 620
Texas	Relates to specialized license plates to support an elementary student reading program. H.B. 107 (Cross listed in 3.11)

Table 3.15: School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Requires each county and city board of education to pay each teacher employed at least 100 percent of the teacher's salary level pursuant to the state salary matrix. H.B. 192
	Provides that any local board of education receiving hold harmless funds may use part or all of its capital outlay allowance to pay for the additional costs of any salary increase mandated by the Legislature and not covered by an adjustment to the hold harmless allowance. S.B. 54 (Cross listed in 3.4)
Alaska	Relates to teachers receiving certification; establishes that a person is not eligible for a teacher certificate unless that person has received at least one baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution of higher education; exempts certain state public school system employees. H.B. 145
Arkansas	Provides that increases in Educational Excellence Trust Fund funds distributed to school districts shall be divided equally among certified personnel. H.B. 1858
	Provides financial incentives for teachers who receive national board certification. H.B. 1975
California	Establishes the Pre-Internship Teaching Program, and authorizes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing as resources, as specified, are available to school districts, to issue a pre-intern teaching certificate instead of an emergency multiple subjects permit to an individual who meets the minimum requirements set by the commission; provides that funding for administering the program is contingent on an appropriation. A.B. 351
	Relates to the Child Development Teacher Loan Assumption Program under which participants agree to teach or supervise in the field of child care in exchange for assumption of both state and federal loans. The bill limits the application of the program, and establishes a grant program to replace the loan assumption program for participants who intend to teach or supervise in a licensed children's center. Establishes criteria for admission to the program. A.B. 957

Table 3.15. School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	Repeals most of the existing conditions to receive funding for the program to provide each teacher of pupils enrolled in K-3 with the knowledge and skills necessary to teach pupils to read and replaces those conditions with new conditions that would include that funds received pursuant to the program shall be expended only for the purposes of providing programs of inservice training in reading instruction that consist of, and are limited to, specified subjects. A.B. 1086 Declares the intent of the Legislature to increase the number of school days in a school year by providing funding to school districts to conduct staff development activities, as specified. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide each eligible school district with a staff development allowance of \$220 per day for each certificated employee of the school district who participates in staff development. A.B. 1579
Delaware	Clarifies that a charter school may enter into a contract for property or services with a religious or sectarian college or university chartered in Delaware and offer a teacher education program provided that the property supplied is used in a non-religious or nonsectarian manner and the services provided are not of a religious or sectarian nature. H.B. 243 (Cross listed in 3.9)
Florida	Creates the Minority Teacher Education Scholars Program; provides for incentive awards for community, public and private universities and colleges; provides for repayment; requires training programs; creates certain funds; requires budget and development planning. S.B. 2
Louisiana	Authorizes the Bienville Parish School Board to make loans to certain students in collegiate teacher preparation programs. H.B. 1012 Requires city and parish schools boards to provide safety equipment, materials, and supplies to employees performing noncomplex health procedures. H.B. 1187 Creates the "School Leadership Development Fund" and provides for uses thereof; provides for legislative appropriations; provides duties of the Department of Education. H.B. 1379 Creates the "Teacher Supplies Fund" and provides for uses thereof; relates to educational materials; provides funding through legislative appropriation; aims to supplement, not supplant, current teaching supplies; provides for the furnishing of teaching materials to eligible non-public schools. H.B. 1380

Table 3.15: School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Louisiana (continued)	Relates to teachers. Provides for the Teacher Assessment Program; relates to training and licensure. H.B. 1977
Illinois	Repeals an Article of the Capital Development Board Act relating to school construction and debt service grants, and amends the State Finance Act incident thereto. Authorizes the CDB to make grants to school districts for school construction projects. Revises State Board of Education member qualifications. Also amends the Illinois Education Labor Relations Act. Increases cigarette and telecommunications taxes; amends the Riverboat Gambling Act. H.B. 452 (Cross listed in 3.3, 3.4, and 3.10) Amends the School Code. Creates the Service Evaluation Committee to assume certain duties for the staff of the State Board of Education and the regional offices of education. Provides that the State Board of Education is to implement a 3-year Giant Steps pilot program for the study of autism and teacher training issues. Deletes provisions added by House Amendment No. 3 relative to determining the residency and legal custody of a pupil. S.B. 709 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Maryland	Authorizes the Board of Education of Baltimore County to negotiate with the employee organization that is designated as the exclusive representative for public school employees in the county a fee that is to be charged to employees who are not members of the organization for representing them in negotiations, contract administration, and other activities. H.B. 1014 Establishes a program of State and local aid to teachers who pursue certification by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards; requires the State Board of Education to select a specified number of teachers, consistent with a certain amount provided in the State budget, to participate in the program; specifies an amount to be received by specified teachers. S.B. 460
Michigan	Revises, consolidates, and clarifies the laws relating to elementary and secondary education, provides for the organization, regulation, and maintenance of schools, school districts and public school academies; provides for the regulation of school teachers and certain other school employees; provides for the regulation of school teachers and certain other school employees; provides for school elections; provides for the levy and collection of taxes. H.B. 5228 (Cross listed in 3.10)
Mississippi	Increases the salaries of assistant teachers; increases the allotment under the minimum education program for supportive services. H.B. 14 (Cross listed in 3.11)

Table 3.15. School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Mississippi (continued)	Establishes teacher education cooperative program in state institutions of higher learning; provides a means for certain persons to receive financial scholarships in exchange for services to the state as assistant teachers. H.B. 1601
Missouri	Allows school districts to transfer money from their teachers' and incidental funds to their capital projects fund to repay guaranteed energy savings performance contracts if the contracts do not require payments until equivalent amounts of energy savings have been realized. H.B. 604 (Cross listed in 3.4)
Montana	Directs the Department of Administration to develop an alternative compensation system for state employees to be presented to the 56th Legislature; clarifies statutes governing certain salary and expense payments for elected officials; provides pay adjustments for state employees in the statewide, teachers, and blue-collar pay plans; increases the state contribution to the Employee Group Benefit Program; extends and revises the State Employee Incentive Awards Program. H.B. 13 Revises the school finance and budgeting laws; standardizes the terms relating to the equalization funds and the basic county tax for equalization; allows school trustees to administer other funds authorized by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; eliminates the requirement for a teacher to keep an attendance register; makes time limitations for high school district boundary changes consistent with elementary district limitations; changes the term "cash balance" to "fund balance" when appropriate. S.B. 70 (Cross listed in 3.10 and 3.12) Relates to the Montana University system; allows a public school teacher to receive compensation from a college or university for supervising student teachers while employed by a Public School District. S.B. 313
New Hampshire	Establishes a Reading Recovery Training Program in the Department of Education to provide training to all eligible first-grade teachers. H.B. 229 (Cross listed in 3.11)
New Mexico	Relates to public school finance; repeals the requirement that school districts employ department-certified nurses. H.B. 287 Relates to public schools; provides for background checks of ; applicants for initial certification; requires school districts superintendents to report convictions of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; allows local school boards to run employee checks. S.B. 106

Table 3.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Mexico (continued)	Relates to public employee bargaining; clarifies that certain state educational institutions may create local boards; amends a section of The Public Employee Bargaining Act. S.B. 841
North Carolina	Amends provisions governing charter schools; includes transportation, personnel leave policies, enrollment policies, applications to local districts; provides for criminal history checks. S.B. 297 (Cross listed in 3.8 and 3.9) Requires State Board of Education to adopt guidelines that require local school administrative units to use teachers allocated toward alternative learning programs to serve only those students in the programs. S.B. 765 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Oklahoma	Relates to the Oklahoma Teacher Preparation Act; adds definitions; adds competency for administrators; modifies fees for Teacher Competency Examination Revolving Fund. H.B. 1559 Relates to schools, concerns professional development institutes; requires the State Board of Education to fund certain reading institutes; provides for literacy competency for elementary school students; reimburses certain high achieving teachers for certain training. H.B. 2017 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Oregon	Establishes fee for beginning teacher assessment and alternative assessment; changes name of executive secretary to executive director of Teacher Standards and Practices Commission. H.B. 2115 Relates to the Oregon Teacher Corps Account; allows state Scholarship Commission to use amounts in Oregon Teacher Corps Account for needed grant program. S.B. 62 Relates to successful schools; directs the State Board of Education to establish system of determining successful schools and dispensing appropriate incentive rewards; permits school to apply to the Department of Education to be considered for successful schools program; dispenses monetary award to teachers to use for classroom enhancements or professional development; directs school district to employ teachers and administrators pursuant to contract for specified period. S.B. 880 (Cross listed in 3.11)
Rhode Island	Provides that the Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop the curriculum for a training program for teacher assistants; provides general requirements for teacher assistants in schools supported in whole or in part by

Table 3.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	public funds. S.B. 169
Utah	Provides for appropriations to the State Board of Education distribution to public school teachers for classroom supplies and materials. H.B. 81
	Relates to state risk management coverage of teachers; relates to public school district participation in Risk Management Fund; provides for insurance coverage information to school teachers. S.B. 104
Virginia	Relates to teachers and administrators. Directs the State Council of Higher Education to establish, from such funds as may be appropriated for this purpose, institutes providing technology training for teachers and administrators in the elementary and secondary schools of the Commonwealth. H.B. 1097 (Cross listed in 3.7)
	Establishes the minorities in Teaching Program to increase the number of minorities pursuing careers in teaching; Makes the program administered cooperatively by the Board of Education and the State Council of Higher Education; Requires the program to be developed and implemented by 07/01/97; Provides activities that facilitate students in entering the teaching profession, including mentorships and linkages between schools and higher education; Allows for pilot programs. H.B. 1331
	Provides parity in the compensation of licensed teachers in the schools of the youth correctional centers with licensed teachers in the public schools, regional and certain local detention homes, and state agencies and institutions; requires that the Department of Personnel and Training establish salary schedules for such teachers which are competitive with those in effect in the school division where the center is located. H.B. 1521
	Adds to the Educational Technology Grants Program Funds for providing a Technology Resource Assistant for every elementary school in the Commonwealth. H.B. 2481 (Cross listed in 3.7)
Wisconsin	Relates to the agreement negotiated between the state of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Education Association Council, for the 1997-99 biennium, covering employees in the professional education collective bargaining unit, and authorizing an expenditure of funds. A.B. 521
Wyoming	Relates to school district organization; eliminates county planning committees for organization of school districts; provides for additional duties of district boundary boards for organization of school districts; provides for adjustment of foundation

Table 3.15: School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	program to compensate for resources lost and expenses incurred as a result of new organization of school districts; provides for termination of teacher contracts when school districts are combined. S.B. 44 (Cross listed in 3.1)

Table 3.16: Other Education Funding Legislation

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Relates to the appointment of city boards of education in Class 5 municipalities, specifies when the members of the board would take office. S.B. 643
Alaska	Relates to students; requires secondary students to take competency test; provides that a secondary school student may not be issued a diploma unless he/she, passes a competency test; allows a student who has failed a competency test to receive a certificate of attendance indicating years of attendance and stating the student has not past a competency test. H.B. 146
	Relates to attendance at a public school on a part-time basis. H.B. 158 (Cross listed in 3.1)
Arizona	Relates to optional performance incentives programs. S.B. 1172
Arkansas	Authorizes school boards to change the date of their annual school elections and to call special elections to consider additional millage as authorized by Amendment 74. S.B. 565 (Cross listed in 3.10)
California	Provides that the Department of Corrections shall include as part of the master plan mitigation for costs incurred by any local education agency, or any city, county, or city and county as a result of the construction of new prison facilities, expansions of existing prison facilities, increases in the number of inmates housed in existing prison facilities resulting in increased inmate housing capacity, or any combination thereof. A.B. 1378
	Appropriates \$ 940,000 from the General Fund to the Controller for the payment of claims for school districts and county offices of education seeking reimbursement for state-mandated local costs. A.B. 1565
	Requires school districts unified effective July 1, 1997, which have an average daily attendance in the 1996-97 fiscal year of more than 1,500 units, calculate base revenue limit to include a calculation based on equalization adjustment amounts of component districts of the newly unified district for the 1996-97 fiscal year. Provides that adjustment amounts be derived from calculations made pursuant to specified statutes. Authorizes certain districts to reduce class size at specified sites. S.B. 550 (Cross listed in 3.1)

Table 3.16: Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	Prescribes the guidelines for the expenditure of Lottery funds allocated to public schools; revises provisions regarding the establishment of school advisory councils. S.B. 1992 (Cross listed in 3.3)
Hawaii	Relates to Hawaii state Public Library System; relates to the administration of schools; defines the functions and authority of the board of education pertaining to all levels of education; provides for contract between the board of supervisors and the public library systems. H.B. 1731
Idaho	Appropriates moneys for the office of the State Board of Education; limits full-time equivalent positions; reappropriates certain unexpended and unencumbered balances; sets forth conditions for the reappropriation; establishes an amount of the appropriation to be expended for an organizational structure review. H.B. 380
Illinois	Amends the School Code. Amends the Illinois School Student Records Act. Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Requires all Senate assessment tests administered under the IGAP program to be academically based. H.B. 1005
Maine	Determines the appropriate tuition rate for public high school students who live in a municipality without a high school. H.B. 632 Requires the Department of Education to perform annual cost-benefit analysis of special education programs in the State; requires the Department to hold an annual public hearing. H.B. 1043
Mississippi	Allocates share of Education Enhancement Fund to purchase textbooks to be loaned to certain nonpublic schools. H.B. 675
Montana	Provides for a two-year increase in the amount allowed to fund resource development on school lands. H.B. 156 Provides for dissolution of a K-12 school district if creation or continuation of the K-12 district results in the loss of federal funding. H.B. 206 Creates the voluntary consolidation and annexation incentive plan for school districts; allows an elementary, high school, or K-12 school district that is consolidated or annexed to receive ANB and entitlement payments of the component districts for three years following the consolidation or annexation. S.B. 240

Table 3.16 Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nebraska	Relates to the Education Innovation Fund; provides for immigrants. L.B. 118
Nevada	Relates to state lands; provides a definition of "trust lands" for the purpose of selling certain state lands; authorizes payments from the state permanent school fund for certain unlocated land warrants; repeals certain obsolete provisions. A.B. 452
	Relates to education; requires the Department of Education to establish a statewide automated system of information concerning pupils; requires the Boards of Trustees of school districts to adopt programs for the statewide automated system of information concerning pupils; creates an advisory committee for the statewide automated system of information concerning pupils; makes an appropriation. A.B. 469
	Makes appropriations to the trust fund for class-size reduction for distribution to the county school districts; specifies that must be used to employ teachers in order to comply with the required ratio of pupils to teachers in grades 1 and 2 and in selected kindergartens with pupils who are considered at risk of failure by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to maintain the present ratio of pupils per teacher in grade 3. A.B. 659
	Directs Department of Education to evaluate the performance of public schools; places a school on academic probation under certain circumstances based upon an evaluation; revises provisions governing the financial reports of a school district and the administration of certain examinations to pupils; creates a commission on educational technology, a legislative committee on education, a legislative bureau of educational accountability and a council to establish academic standards; provides remedial programs. S.B. 482 (Cross listed in 3.7, 3.11, and 3.12)
New Mexico	Relates to education; makes associations and organizations involved in public school activities subject to the open meeting act. H.B. 641
	Relates to public schools; creates a framework for public school accountability; makes an appropriation. S.B. 997
	Relates to public schools; amends the incentives for School Improvement Act to provide rewards to schools that perform higher than expected. S.B. 1155
New York	Exempts Parent Teachers Associations affiliated with the educational institution that is subject to the jurisdiction of the State Education Department from reporting requirements affecting charitable organizations. S.B. 68

Table 3.16 Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
North Dakota	Provides an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Commissioner of University and Schools Lands; relates to investments by the Board of University and School lands. S.B. 2013
Oklahoma	Relates to schools and criterion referenced tests; relates to textbook funding school districts responsibilities. H.B. 1455
Oregon	Specifies that in event South Slough Estuarine Sanctuary is sold, proceeds of sale are to be deposited in Common School Fund. H.B. 3693
	Relates to Education Endowment Fund; appropriates and transfers earnings on money in the Education Endowment Fund to the State School fund and State Scholarship Commission; alters transfer and appropriation of Education Endowment Fund earnings for 1997-1999 biennium to provide that certain portion of earnings be dedicated to the State School Fund with remainder to the commission. H.B. 3695
	Relates to entities responsible for provisions of support enforcement services; transfers responsibility for child support receipting, accounting and disbursement and associated support enforcement functions from Department of Human Resources to Department of Justice; directs that court ordered support for child attending school be paid directly to child; requires child to maintain certain grade average and to notify parent paying support if child stops attending school. S.B. 1101
Rhode Island	Relates to education regarding residence of children for school purposes; allows the Board of Regents to design a method for reimbursement of the educational costs of students in group homes, childcare facilities, residential treatment programs and similar placements. H.B. 5958
South Carolina	Relates to spending priorities, audits, evaluations, and reports under the education finance act; provides that the annual school district programmatic reports to the parents and constituents of the district must be provided on December 1st of each year, rather than November 15th. H.B. 3594 (Cross listed in 3.12)
South Dakota	Provides for the investment by the State Investment Council of certain school and public lands funds. S.B. 19

Table 3.16 Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Tennessee	Requires Commissioner of Education to annually report certain information pertaining to student suspensions, expulsions and dropouts; requires certain local education agencies to develop and implement plans of action to reduce number of African American dropouts. S.B. 405 (Cross listed in 3.11) Sets kindergarten age at 5 and mandatory school attendance age at 6 rather than 7 years of age; exempts certain home school or non-public school students. S.B. 901 (Cross listed in 3.13)
Texas	Relating to the acquisition by the Parks and Wildlife Department of real property owned by the permanent school fund. H.B. 770 Relates to protection of the State's ownership of Permanent School Fund land. S.B. 1050
Utah	Relates to school and institutional trust lands. Provides for registration of preexisting federal mining claims encumbering trust lands. Allows the Director of School and Institutional Trust Lands to reward county governments for assistance in apprehending and prosecuting trespassers on trust lands. Converts the Land Grant Management Fund into the Enterprise Fund. S.B. 77
Virginia	Increases the amount from \$ 15,000 to \$ 30,000 of any contract for professional services let by local governing bodies and school boards which is exempt under the Public Procurement Act. H.B. 2867
West Virginia	Concerns required preparation of attendance reports upon request of county superintendent; eliminates the board of education's power of removal of the attendance director; provides that attendance director shall ascertain reasons for absences of students of 16 years of age as well as those under 16 years of age; authorizes service of summons; makes the director the liaison for homeless children and youth; prohibits inducing absence; makes penalties. H.B. 2204 Refocuses mission for Center for Professional Development. S.B. 427

Table 4

Comparison of School Finance Legislation: 1994-1997 Legislative Sessions

<u>Type of Legislation</u>	<u>Number of Bills</u>			
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education	36	31	37	51
Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems	4	5	4	6
Lottery Funds Used for Education	4	4	1	4
Capital Outlay Funding	18	37	41	70
School Safety Funding	4	12	6	3
Special Education Funding	19	13	21	18
Technology Funding	4	5	12	29
Transportation Funding	5	8	10	17
Charter School Funding	3	9	12	14
Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding	13	35	32	71

Growth Areas in School Funding Legislation (Number of legislative bills)

Figure 1

